RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO 86 BOMBAY MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1926 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
17 April	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,919
24 „	RANPURA		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDAx	16,227
8 „	RAJPUTANA		16,109
15 „	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,080
22 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
29 „	DELTA	MOOLTAN	20,847
5 June	CHINA		7,952
12 „	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,941
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
26 „	RAZMAK	MALOJAx	20,837
3rd July	MOREA		10,918
10 „	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
17 „	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 „	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
31st „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK	RANPURA *	16,585
14 „	CHINA		7,952
21st „	RAZMAK	NARKUNDAx	16,227
28 „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions. ... £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
29th April	DUMANA	8,427
15th May	DURENDA *	7,241
1st July	MANORA	7,888
22nd „	MERKARA	8,285
12th August	MANELA	8,303
2nd Sept.	DUMANA	8,441

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey Passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926			
12th April	NAGPORE*	China & Japan.	
22nd June	DELTA connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA	Straits, China & Japan.	For Australia.

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926			
12th April	VITA	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.	
14th „	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.	
14th „	BARALA	Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf Ports.	
16th „	VARSOVA	Busreh via Karachi.	
17th „	CHAKLA	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.	

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

When you spend so much for
YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Sado Maru	5898	30 Mar.	5 April
xBengal Maru	5396	10 April	14 „
Toyooka Maru	7098	15 „	2 „
Yamagata Maru.	3807	28 „	12 May
* Tamba Maru	5845	4 May	18 „

* Passenger Steamer
x Proceeds to Karachi.

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, (2nd Floor).
226, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams: "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NARUTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 31-12-25 30,84,870
Reserve Fund upto 31-12-25 25,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

Abchar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar		Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jullundur	
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Peshawar Cant.
Cawnpore	Karachi	Patiala
Calcutta	Kasur	Quetta
Delhi	Lahore City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Jhang (Maghiana).	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyllapur	Sialkot City.
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
K. J. KHANNA,
Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

KATNI
FIREBRICKS
FIRECLAY
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
AND
REFRACTORY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM BOMBAY STOCKS.

AGENTS:— C. MACDONALD & CO., LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 20418.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 4,80,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... „ 5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES:
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
London Office—5, Whittington Avenue, E.C.3
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

AMRUTANJAN
is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS

EYE TROUBLES
of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract, Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Trial Solicited, Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4-0 Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA Co., B. and O. OFFICE Kandi Bengal, India.
Tel. "Ulcer." Kandi.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office:—SATARA CITY.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office: "JEHANGIR WADIA" Building.
Near Central Bank of India, Ltd., Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220.

INSURE
IN
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
WHICH OFFERS
THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE
Apply for all particulars to Head Office, 6 Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

32 Pillars of Strength
to prop up your decaying body
for RUPEE ONE only.
They are the world-renowned
Atank Nigrah Pills.
Particulars from
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)
Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE
BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Established. 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere

S. B. CARDMASTER,
MANAGER,
Apollo Street, Fort, : : : : : : BOMBAY.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd
(Incorporated in India)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.

CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexation terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms:
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
N. DATTA
Manager,
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY. Bombay Branch

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A GRADUATE TEACHER with S.T.C.D. or a B.T. for the Fort and Proprietary High Schools, Frere Road, Fort. Apply to the PRINCIPALS.
A R2991

WANTED—ENGINEER, experienced in Gas Plant erection and working. Apply Box No. 1327, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2993

WANTED AGENTS for Selling Barry's Kumardihi Colliery Coal (Raniganj) on pay and commission. Security required. None but influential businessmen need apply. For particulars apply to M. R. BARRY & SON, 6/A, Kani Seal Street, Calcutta.
A

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Energetic persons throughout India. Profitable line. Decent incomes. No risk, no trouble, no capital. Anna stamp. BUSINESS SERVICE SYNDICATE, Bukhara Street, Saharanpur, Ahmedabad.
A R2970

WANTED—Experienced CARDING and SPINNING MASTER and SIZING and FINISHING MASTER for an up-country Mill. Apply stating salary wanted, with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1326, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2987

WANTED—From July next, a LADY TEACHER, competent, to take charge of a mixed boys' and girls' Middle School. Must be an expert in subjects of Domestic Economy. Preference will be given to a trained teacher and possessing previous experience. Pay up to Rs. 150 p.m. with Provident Fund benefits. Apply to the PRINCIPAL, RADHASOAMI EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE, Dayalbagh, (Agra, U.P.)
A R26423

WANTED—An INDIAN ELECTRICAL ENGINEER for the State of Cooch Behar. Candidates must be at least 30 years old, and must have had a first class training in electrical engineering in some recognised engineering college. They must also have had considerable experience in practical electrical engineering experience of oil engines is also essential, also knowledge of overhead construction. The salary offered is Rs. 400—25—600, with free unfurnished quarters or an allowance of Rs. 20 per month in lieu thereof, also a cycle allowance of Rs. 10 per month. The candidate appointed will be appointed for one year on probation in the first place. Apply with copies of recent testimonials which will not be returned, to the SECRETARY, Her Highness the Regent in charge Electrical Department Cooch Behar.
A 26415

HOUSES FLATS TO LET.

INDEPENDENT FLATS, consisting of hall, three rooms and verandha. Rent Rs. 70 to Rs. 85. Moghe Buildings, between G.I.P. Dadar Station and Tram Terminus.
C 26422

MAHABLESHWAR—Sub-letting: HECTOR LODGE, 5. Bedrooms. Only comfortable, convenient furnished Bungalow now available. Rent Rs. 2,000. Apply quickly: P. D. DIKSHIT, House Agent, Mahableshwar.
C26409

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

A LEADING TEA COMPANY in Calcutta, desires opening depots in important towns of India. Influential persons and shop keepers preferred. Best terms. Apply Box 1328, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R2995

MANUFACTURERS of Cotton Checks, Shirtings, Bedsheets, etc. Experienced Agents are wanted. For full particulars please apply to:—SREE KRISHNA WEAVING WORKS, Kakkat, Cannanore.
T R2983

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORT-HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1896. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of Public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafied Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrangement for ladies.—Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS TALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, Opp. Thakkar Bros., Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., (late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution) Concession to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies.

PROFESSION.

DR. ANSARI'S DIG-O-SIL SHAFF OR SURE CURE FOR TUBERCULOSIS DR. M. A. SAID ANSARI, C/o. P.M., Mhow.
P R2996

SCORPION BITES minute cure. Order Re. 1 Bell's Scorpiocura, V.P. extra, 4 bottles free. BELL DRUG CHEMICAL CO., Bombay No. 7. Agents wanted.
P R2992

FOR ALL PROBLEMS regarding Fortune, consult the original Fort Fortune Teller Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Kothari Mansion, opp. General Post Office, Bombay. Attendance 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.
P

PHOTOGRAPHS.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR.

"Bombay Chronicle"

Readows St, Fort Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Professor of English Literature at the Bahauddin College, Junagadh. Applicants must have taken First Class Honours in English at the B. A. Examination and passed the M. A. also with distinction in English and a classical language. Starting pay from Rs. 200 to 250 per mensem, according to academic qualifications and teaching experience, rising to a maximum of Rs. 300 p. m. by annual increment of Rs. 25 on confirmation after a year's probation. The post is permanent and pensionable and the engagement terminable only after three months' notice on either side. Applications should be addressed in first instance, to the PRINCIPAL, Bahauddin College, and reach Junagadh on or before the 20th of April, 1926.

SHEIKH MAHAMAD,
Dewan,
Junagadh State.

Dewan's Office,
Junagadh, 7th March, 1926. 26242

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are Published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

"LOST 2 Currency Notes Nos. ME/33 64422 and ME/33 65310 of 1,000 Rs. each. Those dealing with the same will be liable. Anyone giving information for recovery of the said notes will be rewarded —Secretary Bombay Pinjrapole."
R2994

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

The next session starts on 5th July, 1926.

THE LAST DATE OF APPLICATION for admission in the prescribed form to reach the Office is 15th June, 1926. For Circular and application form for Mechanical and Electrical Courses only. Apply with eight annas postage stamps to the PRINCIPAL.
26303

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "BENGAL MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 10th April, 1926, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

TENDERS.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

THE DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT is prepared to receive tenders for the purchase of about 900 tons of cement now stored at Colaba.

The Cement can be inspected at any time by intending purchasers, who should satisfy themselves before submitting their tender, which must be for the whole quantity, as to the quantity and quality of the cement.

The person or firm whose tender is accepted will be required to deposit the full amount of the sum tendered with the Audit and Accounts Officer, B. D. Department within three days of the notification of the acceptance of the tender having been issued after which delivery of the cement may be taken.

No refund of any of this purchase money will be made

If the purchase money is not deposited within three days as above the Director reserves the right to dispose of the cement elsewhere.

Tender forms and conditions of sale can be obtained from the office of the undersigned.

The Director of Development reserves the right to reject any or all of the tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

H. A. ELGEE,
Chief Engineer,
Back Bay Reclamation.

Old Custom House Yard, Fort,
Bombay, April, 1926
C26419

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a SHARE CERTIFICATE of the Tata Hydrolic Electric Company, bearing No. 7491 of the face value of Rs. 1,000 along with a Transfer Form signed by Chabildas Raghunathji Katkoria from whom our client Bhailal Jivandas purchased the said share for valuable consideration, has been stolen.

Any person dealing with the said share will do so at his own risk. Our client has given proper information to the Police Authorities and due notice of the loss to the abovenamed Company.

Dated this 9th day of April, 1926.

MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA & CO.,
Solicitors, High Court.
C26520

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE ASIAN ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Asian Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 22nd April, 1926, at 2 p.m. as required by Article 173 of the Articles of Association, to transact the following business:—

1. To consider the Actuary's Report of the third valuation.
2. To declare a Dividend to Shareholders and a Bonus to Policy holders.
3. Any other business the Chairman may bring forward in connection with the Valuation.

By order of the Board,
S. H. MEHTA & CO.,
Secretaries.

Dated, Bombay, 12th April, 1926.

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 22736.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS, HOUSING SOCIETIES AND INVESTORS IN BUILDING IN BOMBAY SUBURBS.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, SITUATE AT TURNER ROAD, WATERFIELD ROAD, GHODBUNDER ROAD AND PALLI ROAD, BANDRA.

(All these properties are capable of Great Development and the attention of property buyers is specially drawn to these sales).

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will under instructions from Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, Attorneys for Monsignor Braz D'Monte and Mr. Thomas D'Monte, Administrators of the property and credits of Thomas Antonio D'Monte, deceased and pursuant to the Decree, dated the 11th day of July, 1924, passed by the High Court of Bombay in Suit No. 2109 of 1924 sell by Public Auction the following properties on the following day:—

The sales of lot No. I, II, III, IV, V, VI and VII will be held on SUNDAY, the 18th April, 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) one after the other at Turner Road on the site of lot No. III.

and

The sale of Lot No. VIII will be held at its site at Khar Ghodbunder Road, at 5.45 p.m. (S.T.).

LOT NO. I.—All those pieces or parcel of land, situate partly to the North of and touching Turner Road and partly to the South of Turner Road, containing by admeasurement 8-3/4 gunthas equal to 1059 square yards or thereabouts one plot bearing Survey No. 45A Pot No. I, admeasuring 4½ gunthas and the other Plot bearing Survey No. 45A Pot No. 3, admeasuring 4¼ gunthas both plots being included in Town Planning Scheme No. 3.

LOT NO II.—All that piece or parcel of land, situate to the South of and touching Turner Road containing by admeasurement 1/4 of a guntha or 30 square yards or thereabouts being Survey No. 41 Pot No. 5 and included in Town Planning Scheme No. 4.

LOT NO III.—All that piece or parcel of land, situate to the North of and touching Turner Road, containing by admeasurement 21 gunthas equivalent to 2541 square yards or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 44 Pot No. 2 included in Town Planning Scheme No. 3.

LOT NO IV.—All those two pieces of land, situate to the West of Waterfield Road, containing by admeasurement 11 3/4 gunthas equivalent to 1421 square yards or thereabouts, one piece bearing Survey No. 46 Pot No. 1, admeasuring 9 gunthas and the other piece bearing Survey No. 46 Pot No. 6, admeasuring 2 3/4 gunthas and which pieces of land are included in Town Planning Scheme No. 4.

LOT NO. V.—All that piece or parcel of land situate to the West of and touching Waterfield Road, containing by admeasurement 90 3/4 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Survey No. 48, Pot No. 3 and which piece of land is included in Town Planning Scheme No. 4.

LOT NO. VI.—All that the Half Share in a Fish Dhara, situate at Mahim. The other half share belonging to Mr. Ignatius D'Monte.

LOT NO. VII.—All that piece or parcel of land, situate to the West of Pali Road, containing by admeasurement 7½ gunthas equivalent to 907 square yards, or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 186, Pot No. 2.

LOT NO. VIII.—All those pieces or parcels of land, situate on the Ghodbunder Road at Khari Bandra and containing by admeasurement 31½ gunthas equivalent to 3811 square yards or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 212, Pot No. 2 and Falni Nos. 1 and 2.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN, Attorneys for the Vendors at their Office Nos. 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ACCTION SALE OF 36 VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS SITUATE NEAR THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STATION AT GHATKOPER.

Under instructions from Messrs. Kanji Gokaldas, Maneklal Usamsey and Govindji Ramsey the Receivers, appointed by the High Court of Bombay in Suit No 400 of 1924 (Bai Mani, widow of Chatterbhuj Jivandas and others vs. Ruttonbai, widow of Shivlal Nimji and others) Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will put up for sale by Public Auction the undermentioned 36 valuable Building Plots situate at Ghatkoper near the G. I. P. Railway Station. The said plots form portions of a larger piece of land admeasuring 83,356 square yards or thereabouts more particularly described in the First Schedule hereto. The approximate area of each Plot is mentioned against the number of the plot in the table contained in the Second Schedule hereto. The said auction sale will be held on the premises at 9 o'clock a.m. Sunday on the 18th day of April, 1926. The plots will be put up for sale in the order in which the Auctioneers shall decide having regard to the desire of the bidders present.

The bids must be per square yards.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO. DESCRIPTIONS OF THE WHOLE PIECE OF LAND.

All that piece or parcel of Khoti vacant land or ground situate at the village of Ghatkoper in the registration District of Thana, Sub-District Kurla, Taluka Salsette, District Thana containing by admeasurement 83356 square yards or thereabouts and being the Entry, Survey and other numbers as follows:—

ENTRY NOS.—763, 790, 798, 799, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 813, 856, 859, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, and 953.

SURVEY NOS.—242, 244, 244, 244, 245, 254, 257.

POT NOS.—1, 1, 2.

FALNI NOS.—1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 1, 6 to 8, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1.

PART NOS.—1, 3, 2, 2, 3, 5.

and bounded on or towards the North partly by the property of Lalji Bharmal, partly by the property of Govindji Bharmal, partly by the Property of Comersy Kachra and partly by the property of Lalji Meolji and Mulji Kanji and partly by the Derusar Lane, on or towards the East partly by the Survey No. 249, partly by the Survey No. 245 and partly by Survey No. 243, on or towards the West partly by the property of Shivji Gordhan, partly by the property of Virji Madanji, partly by the property of Keshavji Vasanji and partly by the property of Vaghji Bechar, partly by the property of Damji Shivji, partly by the property of Devraj Tokersey and partly by the property of Harbeck Laxmidas and partly by the property of Liladhar Nanji and partly by the property of Anant Keshav Joshi and partly by the property of Shriram Keshav Joshi and beyond all these by the Chembur Road and on or towards the South partly by Survey No. 93 and partly by Survey No. 245 and which said land is in possession of the Vendors.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO TABLE OF APPROXIMATE AREAS OF 36 PLOTS.

PLOT NOS 1.—Square yards 1917, 2 & 3—1833 each, 4—1763, 5—2015, 6—1712, 7, 8 & 9—2083 each, 10, 11, 12, & 13—2311 each, 14—2315, 15—2320, 16, 17, 18, and 19—2311 each, 14—2315, 15—2320, 16, 17, 18, 19—2311 each, 20—2006, 21, 22, 23—2067 each, 24—1963, 25—1712, 26 & 27—1763 each, 28—1744, 29—2093, 30—1982, 31—2478, 32—2021, 33—1901, 34—1921, 35—2248, 36—1740.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, Gresham Building Fort, Bombay, and Messrs. Pandia and Co., Solicitors, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

The inspection of title, deeds can be had at the Office of Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RLY.
119, MEADOWS STREET.,
Tel. No. 21285.

OF INTEREST TO STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND NATIVE STATES HAVING HARBOURS.

AUCTION SALE OF S. S. "DESHALPUR."

On FRIDAY, the 16th April, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, by order of Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Co., Attorneys for the Owner, Khimji Shamji and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser V. R. Parulekar.

The well-known Steamer "DESHALPUR" at present lying at the Mazagaon Harbour, Bombay.

DESCRIPTION:—The Steamer was built at Renfrew by the well-known Engineers, Messrs. William Simons and Co., Ltd., only about seven years back, having a gross tonnage of 755 tons approximately. It has got two decks, two masts, also Steel Framework and is fitted with Simon Engines and Babcocks Boilers.

Inspection of the Steamer can be arranged on application to the undersigned or Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Co., Solicitors, at their Offices at No. 15, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, to whom also application may be made for further particulars and conditions of sale.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30 p.m. and 10 p.m.

"WANDERING DAUGHTERS"

Featuring

MARJORIE DAW

A peep into the forbidden romance of two Modern Girls who wandered into an Unknown World and of the one girl who returned.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

IF YOU WANT LOVE AND THRILLS

If you yearn for far off Beauty, the glamour of the desert, nights of glorious romance and live for a while in a realm of enchantment—

SEE

THE ARAB

OR

A ROMANCE OF ARABIA

FEATURING:

RAMON NOVARRO

AND

ALICE TERRY

The screen's most perfect lovers.

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The Colossal Motion Picture Masterpiece in 6 Reels

"SAMSON & DELILAH"

Featuring an all star cast headed by beautiful and talented

MARIA CORDA

The ancient story of Man's Strength ruined by a Woman's wiles and duplicity re-told with particular reference to the Samsons and Delilahs of the Twentieth Century and the Arts employed by both for taming and deceiving each other!

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

WEEKLY SALE.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURES, SAFES, LAW BOOKS, PIECEGOODS, INSOLVENT'S SAFE ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, 12th April, 1926, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Auction Rooms, No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror door almyrahs, writing, and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs, safes, etc.

Encyclopaedia of the Laws of England. Mews Digest of English Laws Digest of Indian Law Cases, Davidson Conveyancing etc., etc.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Vallimahomed Haji (Insolvent):—Safe, empty boxes, Silver todas, Kadas, anklets, etc.

By the order of the offices concerned:—
22 Pcs. of Printed Muslins.
4 bales of Grey Cotton Sheetings "Neko bothi CCC." 30 Pcs. in each.
By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros:—A big lot of Shirtings, jaconets, nainsooks, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
24, Apollo Street, opp. Imperial Bank.

SALE TO-DAY, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T. Household and Office Furniture, Fire Proof Safes, Photo Frames etc., etc.
VORA & CO.,

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 16th April, 1926, at 3 p.m. at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings.

Building Street Nos 122-128, 438-440, 442-444, 466-468, 470, 480-482, Case Nos. 11, 12, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, Parel Road, Bhendi Bazar, Agiari Lane and Bhendi Bazar Guzri Street.

Building Street Nos. 270, 361-365, Case Nos. 171, 161, Memonwada, and Nagdevi Street.

MENESSE & CO.

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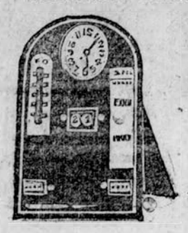
AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
presents
The World's Most Famous Jockey
STEVE DONOGHUE
in
The Most Thrilling All British Racing Picture yet filmed Entitled . . .
"RIDING FOR A KING"
(3 Reels.)
This is the famous Steve's First Big Drama and it is a Masterpiece of Realism. It shows the Wonderful "Little Man" Steering Home a Winner in the Lincolnshire Handicap.
"Where is My Wandering Boy This Evening"
The Best and Funniest Role of Ben Turpin's career, which will make you Grin, Laugh and Roar.
"The Half Back of Notre Dame"
A Heart-Leaping Mack Sennett Comedy.
Side-Splitting Rugby Match.
Pathe Super Gazette
TIME: 6, 8 & 10 P. M.
Don't Fail to Visit the Royal Opera House
THIS WEEK
SEE The Race of Races and The Funniest Films of the year.

In Response to Numerous Requests Specially for the "IDD" HOLIDAYS—
The World's Celebrated MIND-READER and SPIRITUALIST
Dr. ALVARO
Will introduce the most bewildering and Sensational Programme of mysteries of Hindu yogis including mind-reading and Spirit Fantastic. SPIRIT WRITING, Etc., Etc.
AT
NOVELTY CINEMA
GRANT ROAD, Tram Terminus.
COMMENCING FROM 13th APRIL TUESDAY, TO 16th FRIDAY
And a MAJESTIC PICTURE of RAJIA BEGUM
Time :—3-5-7-9-11—USUAL PRICES.

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST ROAD.
I'DD WEEK PROGRAMME
"SHARAZAD."
The most talked of Million Dollar picture 1 001 Nights from the first Chapter of the Great Arabian Nights of the East.
Also 2 Reels FOX COMEDY
"THE ROARING LIONS."

COMING SHORTLY
Great Eastern Corporation's Masterpiece
LIGHT OF ASIA
LIGHT OF ASIA
LIGHT OF ASIA
SUPER INDIAN PHOTO-PLAY
WILL BE SHOWN AT
KRISHNA CINEMA
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE
New Charni Road.
WATCH THE DATE.

CALENDAR CLOCK Rs. 5-8-0 only.

This wonderful combination of a perfect time-keeper with an everlasting calendar. Thermometer, Memo Tablet and pencil and useful are everybody costs only Rs. 5-8-0. World-famed TimePiece Rs. 2-8-0 only
SPECIAL TERMS TO THE TRADE
Agents Wanted
Price List Free.
Apply
VENUS TRADING Coy
Mount Road, MADRAS

A COMBINATION FOR THE RICH TO BECOME MANLY AND HEALTHY
ANANGA PROBHA YAKUTI
is the best nerve tonic for overworked and used up energy and the quickest stimulant for rejuvenating the old a hopeless impotent. This is the leading tonic of the day. Price Rs. 10 for 30 Pills.
ANANGA PROBHA OIL.
An eternal liniment of the highest efficacy to bring about rapid and lasting sensation in the most hopeless impotent. Rs. 15 for a Tola.
Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshabji,
177 (B.), Harrison Road, Calcutta.

PRIMAPHONES.
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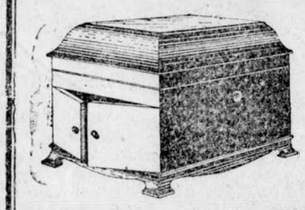
Mahogany Oak or Walnut polished Cabinet World-renowned "THORENS SWISS MAKE" all steel nickel plated Double spring motor, most reliable and perfect motor in the world. Full Swing nickel plated Tone-arm, Imperial Soundbox, Allwood floating Horn.
MODEL NO. 104, Rs. 100.
Illustrated Catalogue on request.
Sole Importers and Distributors,
BOMBAY PHONO GENERAL AGENCY,
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Will supply
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Professor PANDIT MOTILAL, F.B.I.M.S (London). Scientific Astrologer and Palmist, Secretary, British Institute of Mental Science (Incorporated by Act of Parliament) Central India Branch Mhow, C.I. Examines Horoscopes, undertakes all Astrological works, delineates Palms, Questions answered. Advice on health, business, betterment, Marriage, Friends, Courtship, etc. at reasonable fees. Charges for one year in detail Rs. 3. Brief reading of your life Rs. 5. Full character reading Re. 1. Send time, date, month and year of birth or time of writing letter to above address Trial solicited. Testimonials highest from Civil and Military officers.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 10.

Varsova, Watson, Busreh.
Bengal Maru, Hori, Kobe.
Celebes Maru, Gotoh, Kobe.
City of Harvard, Jones, Liverpool.
Vita, Grand, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

April 10.

Nizam, Smith, Java.
Dogra, Blance, Calcutta.
Rinda, Wald, Calcutta.
Othello, Montgomery, Hull.

LOADING.

April 8.

Steamer Barala for Busreh.
Steamer Rinda for Colombo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(SATURDAY, April 10.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Cl Maciver, 2750, Malabar, 14/4, J Finlay and Co.
2 Ranpura, 9279, London, 24/4, M M and Co.
B P S Kaiser-i-Hind, 5989, London, 10/4, M M and Co.
3 Grelcaldy, 2619, Hamburg, 13/4, L Edwards Ltd.
4 Britannia, 5141, Liverpool, 22/4, Grahams Tdg Co.
5 Sado Maru, 3627, Kobe, 12/4, N R Kaisha.
5 Khandalla, 3289, Durban, 14/4, M M and Co.
6 Kildrecht, 3898, Karachi, 15/4, L Edwards Ltd.
8 Isonzo II, 3428, NF, 10/4, L Triestino and M I.
8 Revati, 250, Bhavnagar, 10/4, B S N Co.
12 Dumana, 5112, Karachi, N.F., M M and Co.
13 Trifels, 3768, Karachi, N.F., L Edwards Ltd.
15 Genova 4201, Genoa, 15/4, L Triestino & M I.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Hoogkerk, 3170, Hamburg, 10/4, E D Sassoon and Co.
2 Shinnoh Maru, 3582, Japan, 12/4, O S Kaisha.
3 Barala, 1899, P Gulf, 14/4, M M and Co.
5 Hatkhola, 4318, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.
7 Celebes Maru, 4262, Japan, 20/4, O S Kaisha.
8 Nagpore, 3226, China, 13/4, M M and Co.
9 Olympia, 3289, Liverpool 14/4, Grahama's Trading Co.
10/11 Othello, 3277, Karachi, 11/4, J Finlay and Co.
12/13 Crewe Hall, 2691, Karachi, N F James Finlay and Co.
14 Chakla, 1727, Karachi, 10/4, M M and Co.
15 Bankura, 1905, P Gulf, N F M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Kidderpore, 3,263, NF, NF, M M & Co.
B Nizam, 3334, Rangoon, 11/4, T Morrison and Co.
C/R Rinda, 3820, Calcutta, 12/4, Grahams Trading Co.
D/E Dogra, 3281, Calcutta, 11/4, T M and Co.
F Jalajyoti, 2698, Rangoon, 15/4, Scindia S N and Co.
H Jamnagar, 278, Jamnagar, 10/4, Lalji Naranji and Co.
L/M Dara, 3082, NF, NF, T Morrison and Co.
K Gayani, 2627, NF, NF, H S Shushtary and Co.
O/S Gorjistan, 2916, N.F., N.F., A Nemazee and Co.
P C/Harvard, 4410, Karachi, 19/4, K Nixon and Co.
Q Laxmi 124, Aleppy, 10/4, R Assaria and Co.

EXPORTS.

April 10.

S S Olympia for Liverpool:—1 package woollen carpets, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 456 cwts myrabolams, W Lathah and Co Ltd; 72 cwts condiments, M Peonjiaji and Sons; 100 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 45 bales hemp, B Meyer and Co; 6 bales cotton blankets, Jacob Sassoon Mills; 1300 bales cotton, Volkart cwts. myrabollams, P Mathradas and Co Eros; 10 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 8004 Ltd; 5 bales cotton, yarn, W H Brady and Co Ltd.

For Marseilles:—10 cwts condiments, M Peonjiaji and Sons; 120 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Alexandrietta:—28 bales cotton grey twist, C Ebrahim and Sons Ltd.

For Constantinople:—250 cwts groundnuts, 30 bales cotton piece-goods, R Toolshidas.

For Smyrna:—6 bales cotton grey twist, R Toolshidas.

For Glasgow:—50 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S S City of Harvard for Dunkirk:—220 bundles cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 330 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 1000 cwts linseed, 550 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 60 bales cotton, K Devchand and Co Ltd.

For Hull:—2000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 8004 cwts Myrabollams, P Mathradas and Co Ltd.

S S Othello for Antwerp:—110 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas and Co.

S S Britannia for Liverpool:—14008 cwts myrabollams, P Mathradas and Co Ltd.

S S Genova for Genoa:—1 bale woollen carpets, S Inayat and Bros; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Grelcaldy for Antwerp:—500 tons manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co Ltd.

S S Sado Maru for Nagoya:—100 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Kobe:—127 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd; 236 bales cotton, S Purshotam; 1000 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Shanghai:—360 bales cotton, A Damodar; 48 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 45 cwts cloves, E F Kavarana and Co.

For Nagasaki:—300 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Hongkong:—29 cwts cloves, E F Kavarana and Co.

S S Nagpore for Hongkong:—200 cwts gum Arabic, E Virjee and Co; 25 bales grey cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 25 bales grey cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co Ltd.

For Kobe:—900 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Shinnoh Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, The Japan Trading and Mfg Co Ltd; 200 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 100 bales cotton, C Damji and Sons; 55 cwts empty steel drums, The Mysore Iron Works.

S S Penang Maru for Shanghai:—300 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Kidderpore for Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

For Shanghai:—2000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

April 10.

S S Capodemonte from Genoa, Agents Marittima Italiana:—50 cases beer, 174 cases wine, 104 cases vermouth, 61 cases silk yarn, 600 cases cotton goods, 42 cases cotton and art silk goods, 29 cases mixed silk and cotton goods, 524 cases art silk yarn, 57 cases cotton piece-goods with art silk embroideries, 58 cases cotton embroideries, 13 cases cotton and art silk goods, 11 cases art silk, 29 bales waste silk yarn, 41 cases cotton and art silk tissues, 41 cases fez and fez caps, 50 cases condensed milk, 86 cases woollen goods, 41 cases hemp rope, 148 cases buttons, 23 cases 134 casks 25 cylinders colours, 150 barrels paint, 40 crates cement and aminato material, 344 packages motor tyres, 11222 pieces marble tiles, 25 casks 40 barrels indigo, 11 cases wooden frames, 21 barrels old files, 14 cases preserves, 120 barrels flooring tiles, 7 cases combs, 5 cases cotton boot lace, 22 cases cotton and art silk vailes and fancies, 10 cases woollen caps, 5 cases clocks, 10 casks tartaric acid.

From Marseilles:—54 bags aniseeds, 52 bags cumin seeds, 1300 bags almonds, 2800 crates flooring tiles, 380 cases vermouth 60 cases mineral water, 69 bales pyerettory roots, 5 bales dry roots, 7 cases electric wire.

For Leghorn:—35 bales cotton and woollen goods, 11 cases polished slabs, 29 cases German silver vessels, 21 cases marble work, 197 bags almonds, 40 barrels tartaric acid, 2105 slabs 22421 tiles marble, 4 crates marble tiles.

From Catania:—30 cases lemons, 1894 bags sulphur.

S S Laconia from Trieste, Agents Lloyd Triestino:—125 bundles hurrican lanterns, 12 cases iron and steel, 1600 cases glass tangles, 5 cases castor pumps, 15050 D bags 14477 bags sugar, 21 bales 55 rolls paper.

From Fiume:—3736 pieces and bundles tough boards, 21654 bags sugar.

S S Mooltan from London, Agents M M and Co:—16 boxes bar gold, 4 boxes gold coins, 1 box sovereigns, 1086 bars silver, 6 cases motor cars, 2 cases confectionery, 2 packages clothing, 1 case whisky, 1 case books.

From Port Said:—4 cases fine gold bars.

From Aden:—3 boxes specie.

S S Crewe Hall from Hull, Agents James Finlay and Co Ltd:—11 cases plate glass, 48 cases distemper, 11 cases cycles, 2 cases metal polish, 20 casks oil varnish 272 cases colours, 90 cases washing blue 118 cases 227 drums 1617 kegs paint, 10 kegs grease, 275 drums disinfectant fluid, 255 drums turpentine substitute, 165 drums turpentine, 180 drums solignum wood preservation, 400 barrels alum, 783 loose flats, 445 loose channels and tees, 615 loose angles and joists, 25 casks 3 cases lead, 30 bales cottons, 136 packages manholes covers and frames, 6 packages wheels and axles, 515 bars 1964 bundles steel, 943 bundles rounds, flats and squares and angles, 800 loose buffers, 166 bas disinfectant powder, 11 crates border casting 2:60 drums linseed oil.

From Middlesbrough:—155 bundles galvanized sheets, 209½ bundles galvanized C sheets, 2004 plates hard spelter, 254 loose steel channels and joists, 5000 bags sulphate of ammonia, 61 packages rail chains, 201 tons coke.

BATH TUBS

Rich Porcelain Enamelled Baths, Lavatory Basins, Fancy Bath Room Fittings, Filters & Water Coolers.
Prices beyond competition
BALSARA & Co.
29, MEDOWS ST. FORT, BOMBAY.

Progress is Nature's Way
The growth and healthy development of the child shows this in so many ways; at first he is so helpless—soon he learns to crawl—then to walk—and later to run. In like way at the same time his mental powers and other faculties develop. Nature demands that the child's feeding too, should be progressive, adequate to build him up, and to keep pace with his increasing digestive capacity.
'Allenburys'
Progressive System of Infant Feeding
Modelled on Nature, supplies the foods specially adapted to baby's needs and powers of digestion. This system is not an experiment; its merits have been proved every day for the last forty years. To-day more than ever it is recognised by those who know from experience to be the highest standard of Infant Feeding.
Milk Food No. 1 — Birth to 3 months
Milk Food No. 2 — 3 to 6 months
Malted Food No. 3 — 6 months and onwards
Write for the 'Allenburys' Book, sent post free, a mine of useful information on the hundred and one points which arise from day to day affecting baby.
Post this Coupon To-day to
Allen & Hanburys Ltd.,
Special Representatives for India:
Block E, Clive Buildings, Calcutta
COUPON
Mrs. .....
will be pleased to receive, free of charge, the 'Allenburys' booklet on Infant Feeding and Management.

Give her Sanatogen
Would Sanatogen do her good, would it give her back health and strength? Let us see what physicians say about it:
In the "Medical Press and Circular" a physician writes: "Sanatogen is readily absorbed by the stomach and has an immediate and remarkable effect, shown by a steady increase of body-weight and of muscular strength and energy. At the same time, the colour is brought back to the patients cheek."
In the "Indian Medical Gazette" Dr. D. J. Jones writes: "I have used Sanatogen on a large scale for patients suffering from general physical debility and I have every reason to be satisfied with the results obtained."
Such gratifying success does not "just happen," it is the logical result of the way in which Sanatogen acts; infusing into the cells of body and blood exactly those elements — phosphorus and albumin — which spell: "Strength."
Give her Sanatogen, then you will give her new strength and a new lease of life.
At all Stores — SANATOGEN — At all Chemists
The True Tonic-Food

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

Bombay, Apr. 10.

To-day Reuter reported unchanged to 1 point up in old crop and 3 to 9 points higher in new crop in New York futures. Liverpool has been reported 6 to 8 points lower.

Report of Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s agents, Messrs. M and B Stern:—

The supplies of cotton for the world are ample:—

Last year's carry over was	3,500,000
This year's crop including Linters say	17,000,000
Total	20,500,000
Consumption does not look like exceeding	14,250,000
Estimated carry over at the end of July 1926	6,250,000

In addition we believe there are certain "hidden reserves" which farmers hold on their farms and which they will only dispose of as suits them.

The winter rains have been good. The quantity of fertilizer used exceeds last year in a large measure. Money is plentiful with farmers so that they can get all requirements to help, enrich their lands and work it well.

The coal miners trouble in England may develop unfavourably though no doubt all efforts will be made to avoid any stoppage. Still it may have some effect upon the course of values. Generally speaking the outlook is not as good as it might be and until confidence is restored there will not be much disposition to lay in stocks or increase commitments to any degree. The depreciated Continental "Exchanges" will not help the situation. Whilst in the long run we may not take a pessimistic view, as stated yesterday, given a couple of weeks fine weather for working the New Crop we believe a lower range of values would be witnessed.

To-day a slight change being reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning unchanged at Rs. 344 1|2 for Broach April|May. At the opening Commission Houses were sellers and the market eased to Rs. 343. At about this level shroffs were buyers which caused the prices to improve to Rs. 345 and the market closed at Rs. 344. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 344 1|2 and going down by half a rupee on moderate selling by Exporters closed at the opening rate.

Broach July|August opened at Rs. 346 1|2 and gradually advanced to Rs. 349 on buying by shroffs and closed at Rs. 348 1|4. Commission Houses were moderate sellers. Oomra May opened at Rs. 318 1|2 and declined to Rs. 317 on shroffs selling. On general buying the market improved to Rs. 319 and closed at the same rate. Oomra July opened at Rs. 320 1|2 and dropped to Rs. 319. On prominent shroffs buying the market improved to Rs. 322 and closed at the same rate. Bengal May and July were quoted Rs. 260 1|2 and Rs. 264 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained dull yesterday and the demand was very poor.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS AT 6 P. M.

Bombay, April 10.

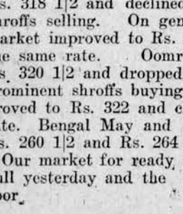
Fully Good Broach April/May	344½
Fully Good Broach July/August	349½
Fully Good Bengal May	261½
Fully Good Bengal July	265½
Fine Oomra May	319
Fine Oomra July	322½

READY, APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 10.

	Ready. New.	May.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	285	.....
Bengal Fine M G	272/75	.....
Bengal F G M G	260	261
Sindh/Punjab Fine M.G.	270	.....
Sindh/Punjab F G M G	260	.....
Punjab/Americans F G M G	350/80	.....
Wardha-Hinght Fine M.G.	350/60	.....
Nagpur Fine M.G.	350/60	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	325/50	.....
Arvi Fine M.G.	330/50	.....
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	330/50	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	310/30	.....
Khamgaon/Akola Fine M.G.	310/30	320
Sulkapur Fine M.G.	300/10	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	300/10	.....
Khandesh F.G. M.G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	368	.....
Broach Fully Good M G	355	345
Muthia Fine M.G.	280	.....
Muthia F. G. M. G.	270	.....
Dharwar S G.	.....	.....
Coompta M G	370/75	.....
Westerns M G	320/40	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M G	375	.....
Cambodia F G M G	410	.....
Navsari F G M G	.....	.....
Surat F G M G	.....	.....
Kadi/Viramgaon F G M G	.....	.....
Dhollera F G M G	.....	.....
Kalagin F G M G	.....	.....

PRICES REDUCED.



All kinds of stove prices have been reduced and Selling Primus No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 7-8 only. Postage extra

D. R. WAGLE, STOVE SPECIALIST.

Tram Terminus, Girgaum.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay April 10.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year.	Last Year.
Khandesh		2,85,113	2,72,092
Central India ..	853	3,36,552	2,97,472
Barsi and Nagar ..	379	1,89.826	1,77,447
Hyderabad-Gaorani		68,178	90,782
Berar	833	4,41,815	5,28,774
Central Provinces ..	772	2.27,415	2,44.453
Total Oomras ..	2,837	15,48,802	16,10,990
Dholera	845	1,90.365	1,25,519
N.W. Provinces ..		1,27,061	1,29,086
Rajputana	492	88,426	55,607
Sind-Punjab ..	1,712	2.48.144	3,42.165
Broach	1530	296,122	247,001
Coompta & Dharwar	365	41,507	38.862
Westerns-Northerns	387	26,403	32,068
Cocanada		1476	927
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	100	8,515	9,875
Persian		2.367	2.928
American	..	1.310	9,062
Egyptian and African		43,922	31,607
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..	..	468	3,487
Total	8,266	26,24,985	26,39,184

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 8th April. This year	Last year
Europe	1,726	3,93,318	4,28,545
Japan & China ..	5,395	12,43,397	11,97.851
Coast Ports ..		19,684	13,480
Up-country by Rail ..		57,631	9,170
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		83.601	63,868
Total ..	7,121	17,97,631	91

COTTON.

Liverpool, April 10.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 3,000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec and for Exp 100 bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian nil
Mid Americans Spot 10.07 d
Egyptian F G F Sakellaridis 15.95 d

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)—
[illegible]

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, April 10.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's prices.
May	9.47+.06
July	9.31+.03
October	9.10+.05
December	8.99+.03
January	9.00+.05
March	8.97+.03

Liverpool, April 9.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's prices.
May	9.44—.3
July	9.31—.4
October	9.09—.3
January	9.00—.3

EGYPTIAN.

May	14.70—.8
November	14.10—.5

London, April 8.

Exchange Belgium 126.00
Exchange Athens 375.00
Cuban Sugar April value 10/9

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET. CLOSING PRICES.

New York, April 10.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK—

Months.	To-day's prices.
May	18.90+.11
July	18.31+.06
October	17.57+.06
December	17.26+.09

New York, April 9.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK—

Months.	To-day's prices.
May	18.79—unchgd.
July	18.25+.1
October	17.51+.3
December	17.17+.4

Liverpool, April 10.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool

Months.	To-day's prices.
May	9.50+.09
July	9.35+.07
October	9.14+.08
December	9.05+.09

London, April 10.

Tele Transfers 1/5 29/32
Bar Gold £4/4/11 1/2
Bar Silver Spot 29 15/16 quiet.

Liverpool, April 9.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool

Months.	To-day's prices.
May	9.41—.6
July	9.28—.7
October	9.05—.7
December	8.96—.7

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 10.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool

Months.	To-day's prices.
April	9.54+.09
May	9.50+.09
June	9.39+.07
July	9.35+.07
August	9.27+.08
September	9.21+.10
October	9.14+.09
November	9.05+.09
December	9.05+.09
January	9.05+.10
February	9.04+.10
March	9.04+.10
April	9.02+.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 10.

Months.	To-day's prices.
April	15.28+.23
May	15.18+.23
June	14.95+.25
July	14.80+.25
August	14.80+.25
September	14.75+.25
October	14.65+.25
November	14.50+.25
December	14.42+.25
January	14.35+.25
February	14.35+.25
March	14.35+.25
April	14.35+.25

COTTON—ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 10.

Scinde Good	6.30
Scinde Fully Good	6.70
Scinde Fine	7.10
Bengal Good	6.40
Bengal Fully Good	6.80
Bengal Fine	7.20
Oomra Good	7.10
Oomra Fully Good	7.50
Oomra Fine	7.90
Broach Good	7.90
Broach Fully Good	8.30
Broach Fine	8.70

London, April 10.

Rentes 3 per cent 47 1/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 29 15/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 30
Closing Tone of Silver:—China sold and India bought. Market quiet.
Interest day to day loans 3 1/4
Interest 7 days market loans 4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 3/12/25

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, April 11.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay):—

	Rs. As. Ps.
KHADI:—	
Textile Per lb	0 13 6
Century ,,	0 12 0
Jacob ,,	0 12 0
E. D. Sassoon ,,	0 12 0
Elphinstone ,,	0 12 0
Bombay Cotton ,,	0 11 6
Jamshed ,,	0 11 6
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34|40 In.—	
Standard ,,	1 2 9
Century ,,	1 2 6
Hindustan ,,	1 3 0
Fazal (Mahal) ,,	1 3 0
Phoenix ,,	1 3 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala) ,,	1 2 3
Manekji (Patangia) ,,	1 1 9
Kaliamardan ,,	1 2 6
Daud Sahib ,,	1 1 3
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202|5303:—	
Rachael Mill Per lb.	1 3 0
Hindustan ,,	1 2 9
David Mills ,,	1 3 0
Apollo ,,	1 3 0
E D Sassoon ,,	1 2 6
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—	
Kohinoor Mill ,,	1 2 0
Swan Finlay ,,	1 2 0
Gold Mohor ,,	1 1 0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 32-42 In.—	
Textile (Hand) ,,	1 1 3
Spring (Merchant) ,,	1 1 3
Century (Bugle) ,,	1 1 0
Apollo (Pyala) ,,	1 0 6
Tata Mill (Darji) ,,	1 1 0
Sakuntala ,,	1 1 0
Sundari Brand ,,	1 1 0
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance) ,,	1 3 0
Jacob E D ,,	1 1 0
Century ,,	1 2 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance) ,,	1 2 0
Century ,,	1 1 6
Jacob E. D. ,,	1 0 0
1368 Tata ,,	3 3 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—	
Bombay Cotton Per Piece	4 10 0
Jamshed ,,	4 10 0
Century ,,	5 0 0
Pearl Pabaney £5 ,,	5 0 0
Hindustan No. 902 ,,	5 4 0
BLEACHED CHECK:—	
Kasturchand Mill ,,	6 4 0
Bombay United ,,	0 0 0
BLACK CHECK:—	
5800 Sholapur ,,	12 0 0
Textile Mills £3 1/2 ,,	
GABRUN No. 5124:—	
Pearl Pabaney ,,	9 0 0
Hindustan ,,	9 6 0
E. D. Rachael ,,	7 8 0
SALITA:—	
Century Per lb.	1 0 6
Textile ,,	1 0 3
Spring (Merchant) ,,	1 0 9
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—	
777 Kohinoor Per Piece	2 11 0
777 Crescent ,,	2 11 0
DUKDI Yards 12 13 14:—	
Kanta Per lb	1 5 6
Great ,,	1 5 0
Phoenix ,,	1 5 6
CHADAR KORI CALENDER:—	
Hindustan Per piece	0 0 0
David ,,	0 0 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, April 10.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 76/4

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs 91/12.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100/4.

5 per cent Loan 1935 Rs. 100/8.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs 103/3.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106/8

5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/8.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 101

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/4.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/12

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/12

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1939 Rs. 106/14

6 1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 110/8

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 81/4

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 80/4

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1978 Rs. 80/4.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 107/12.

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 102/8.

Tone of Market:—Firm with more buyers.

WEEKLY CIRCULAR

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

This week has seen a very firm market with further appreciation in 3½ per cent. Paper and 5 per cent 1945-55 Loan to 75/8 and 105/12 respectively. Whilst speculative buying by the public has to some extent been responsible for the upward movement, a good investment enquiry is also evident. One or two market interests appear to be "short" and covering of these positions may cause additional rises.

5 per cent 1933 Bonds have been gone up to 103/1 but are still a rather sticky market. A feature is the apparent shortage of "ready securities." The New Calcutta Port Trust Loan as expected was enormously oversubscribed and dealings have transpired up to 103½.

Whilst yesterday's closing showed signs of slight reaction it is difficult to see any serious give in quotations meanwhile whilst very heavy interest disbursements on the 15th instant will release further investment money. 6½ per cent. Development at 110 still affords the best yield in this group but buyers of this scrip have failed to secure their requirements.

Bank rate is unchanged at 6 per cent.

Closing rates of securities are as follows:—

	Redn. Rs. a.	Yield
3½ p.c. Rupee Paper	75 8	4.20
4 p.c. Conversion Loan	91 4	4.66
5 p.c. 1929-47 (taxable)	99 8	4.56
5 p.c. 192947 (taxable)	99 8	5.56
5 p.c. 1933 (taxfree)	103 0	4.49
5 p.c. 1945/55 (taxfree)	105 12	4.63
5½ p.c. 1928 (taxfree)	106 4	4.68
6 p.c. 1926 (taxfree)	100 12	4.67
6 p.c. 1927 (taxfree)	101 14	4.77
6 p.c. 1930 (taxfree)	150 8	4.55
6 p.c. 1931 (taxfree)	106 0	4.68
6 p.c. 1932 (taxfree)	106 8	4.15
6½ p.c. Bom. Dev. Loan	109 14	5.12

COTTON MILL SHARES.

Owing to the incidence of Easter Holidays and the Settlement there is nothing fresh to report on the single day's working. Quotations on the whole exhibit a slight improvement which we anticipate may be continued temporarily. At the moment however there appears nothing fresh to go for whilst investors confine their attention to such shares as Colaba and Gokaks.

The April Settlement passed off satisfactorily, early anticipation of trouble not materializing.

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Bank shares continue very firm. Imperials were done up to 1505. India Banks have buyers at 74 whilst Centrals are better at 22/6. Easterns make a good holding around 81.

Railway shares find ready takers when ever offered but buyers are mostly unsatisfied

Bombay Trams at 110-5/8 c.d. are easier, whilst Telephones are available around 18. The latter company's report is due shortly, but likely to disappoint ordinary shareholders.

New India Assurance have been in demand up to 17 and look like a further rise.

Manganese issues look slightly steadier with Shivrajpurs at 47 c.d. and C.I.M.'s at 27¾ c.d. The latter company's Balance Sheet makes good reading and the shares are not overvalued.

Shipping issues are very steady. Steams at 135 may be bought to lockaway till the end of the year.

Cements are quieter and Bundis again offered under par.

The Power group remain steady under the influence of small investment buying.

RUBBER SHARES.

London stocks of Rubber are up to 13740 tons, an increase of 954 tons, whilst sterling shares are a shade easier. Singapore reports an improving tendency with very few good shares offering. This section looks very promising from the investor's point of view.

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 10.

Jute:—Albion 435, Alliance 434, Anglo-India 365, Auckland 194, Barnagore 138, Bally 154, Birla 6|12, Belvedere 410, Budge-Budge 388, Caledonian 480, Chapdani 132, Clive 31|8, Craig 4|10, Cheviot 220, Dalhousie 324, Delta 430, Empire 41|12, Fort Gloster 710, Fort William 250, Gondalpara 645, Gourepore 635, Hukumchand 9, Hooghly 66, Howrah 32|10, Kamarhatty 485, Kankanarrah 385, Kelvin 700, Kinnison 870, Lansdowne 225, Lawrence 510, Lothian 352, Naihati 355, National 24|8, New Central 475, Northbrook 42|8, Orient 176, Presidency 6|8, Reliance 54, Standard 350, Union 460, Waverly 6|8, Hessian 36|12, Jute 97|8.

Cotton:—Agra United 0|12, Dunbar 142, Keshavram Cotton 4.

Coal:—Raneegunge 22|12.

Miscellaneous:—B. I. Corporation 3|14, Burma Corp 10|8, Imperial Bank 1490, Imperial Conty. 385.

Remarks:—Jute shares strong owing to the absence of sellers. Cottons quiet.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 10.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 9th April, 1926.

Cotton	8,266 bales.
Wheat	8,154 cwts.
Linseed	10,265 cwts.
Rape, etc.,	358 cwts.
Gingellyseed	131 cwts.
Poppyseed	Nil.
Groundnuts	3,305 cwts.
Castorseed	4,674 cwts.
Rice	5,482 cwts.
Myrabollams	2,512 cwts.
Cottonseed	8,514 cwts.
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	4,624 cwts.
Juwar	3,562 cwts.
Masur	Nil.
Barley	224 cwts.
Bajri	1,376 cwts.
Coal	1,066 tons.

SHARE MARKET.

April 10.

Market opened firm, with some advance in prices, than the closings, quotations but since then "Big Bear" appeared and there was heavy selling pressure especially in Fazul, Pearl, B. Dyeing, and Century, and recorded a sharp fall. Some Bull operators were also unloading to some extent and thus caused dealers and public survivors, in the prices tending a downward trend as there being more sellers than buyers and the market closed weak. Fazul closed 835, Pearls 480, Centuries 380, B. Dyeing 365. There was small turn-over resulted in miscellaneous section with little change in prices.

BANKS.

There was good enquiry in Imperial Bank changing hands at 1505 fully paid up and that of quarters 395 and were in good request. Bank of India transacted at 74/8 and Central Bank at 22/6.

Tram ord. opened 110/10 and there being some buying inquiry improved to 112/8 and closed at 111/14.

LOCAL BANKS Paid up	Rs.	Divid.	Rs.
Bank of India	50	2½	74 8 XD
Baroda ..	50	4	73-8 XD
Central Co-operative.	50	7½	52
Central	25	1½	22 6 XD
Eastern	£ 5	9p.c.	80 8
Imperial	500	40	1505
Imperial Contributory—	*125	10	395
Union	75	..	3 6
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE			
Bundi	10	..	9 8
Central India Mining.	10	4½	28 4
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	30
Katni Cemet O. ..	100	..	47 8
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	150
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	2 12
Shivrajpure	10	8--Y	48
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.c.	855 XD
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c.	142 XD
Central Province ..	100	7½ p.c.	108 2
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	88
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	83 1-2 xD
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	86
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	74
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	73
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.c.	77 xD
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	89
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	96
Sind Light	100	5 p.c.	152
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	635
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c.	67 1.2
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	135
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	210
Scindia Steam ..	30—0—14—0		8 6
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	75
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	587 1-2
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	882 8
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2 8	111 14
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	61 8
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	92
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	70
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	40	935
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	870
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	405
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	632 1-2
PRESS COMPANIES			
Akbari	500	..	250
Fort	475	..	175
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	1000
Indian Cotton	126	20	217 8
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	215
New Berar	500	80	830 xD
New East India ..	1,000	..	1100 xD
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	550
New Prince of Wales ..	500	61	740
Volkart U.P.	500	40	675 xD
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	130
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	76	..	12
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	470
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	130 10
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	10 8
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	48
British Burma Petroleum .. ..Sh.	8	0-4.0	4 8 X
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	185
Jost Engineering ..	50	7-8	73 xD
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	310
New Union Floor Mills	100	..	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	640
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.c.y	108
Tata Iron Pref. ..	100	..	32 4
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	42 8
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	16 4
Thacker	50	..	12
Telephone	50	1y	18
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India ..	50	22-8	700
Jupiter	15	..	3 14
New India	25	1y	15 12
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	870
Vulcan	10	0 6-0	210
MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	405
Alliance	100	..	40
Apollo	50	..	7
Assur Virjee	100	..	3
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	345
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.c.	5
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25y	865
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	11
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	10	370
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c	180
Broach Finee Counts ..	250	..	37 8
Century	100	20y	380
Central India O. ..	100	16	493 12
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	415
Ceylon	100	..	55
ColabaLand & Mill	100	..	118 12 XD
Coorla	100	7y	145
Crescent	100	nil	192 8
Currimbhoy	250	..	360
David	500	..	400
Dawn	250	40	655
Diamond O.	100	..	5
E.D. Sassoon United O.	10	0	0 12 6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	247 8
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	150
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	22 8
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	290
Fazulbhoy	250	25	835
Finlay	100	nil	120
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	550
Globe	100	..	25
Gokak	100	5	107 8
Gold Mohur	100	..	12
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1300
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	8	183 12
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	975
Indore-Malwa United	100	12	383 12
Indian Woollen ..	50	..	2
Jamshed O.	250	..	70
Kastoorchand ..	500	..	57 8
Khandesh	1,000	200	2200
Khatan Makanjee ..	100	Nil	112 8
Kilachand	25	..	4
Kohinoor	500	..	900
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	5225
Madhor Scindia ..	100	..	25
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	100
Madras United ..	250	15	425
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	100	2900
Mathradas	100	..	140
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	90
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	60	2200
New City of Bombay.	100	nil	170
New Great Eastern ..	200	10y	307 8
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	75
Pearl	250	12	480
Phoenix	100	nil	425
Planet	100	..	7
Premier	100	..	50
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	32
Sassoon Silk	500	..	560
Sholapur	1,000	250	7300
Simplex	250	..	137 8
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	50
Standard	500	100	1280
Swadeshi	100	18	492 8
Swan	100	nil	1 0
Tata Mill O.	500	..	110 8
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	50	2005
Vishnu P.	500	35	540
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	700

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad					405
Bombay Cotton					355
Bombay Dyeing	882-8	887-8	863-12	835	X D
Century ..		387-8	392-8	378-12	380
Central India ..	491-4	497-8	491-4	497-8	
Colaba Land ..	122-8	122-8	118-12	118-12	
Crescent		195	201-4	195	201-4
Edward Sassoon					165
Fazulbhoy ..		862-8	862-8	832-8	835
Finaly					120
Globe					25
Gokak					107-8
Indian Bleaching					183-12
Indore Malwa					383-12
Kohinoor					900
Madhowjee					100
Mathuradas					190
Meyer Sassoon					90
Mysore					112-8
New Great ..	318-12	318-12	308-12	307-8	
Pearl			495	495 480	480
Pabany	..	..	..	..	245
Pehoenix					425
Simplex	143-12	143-12	135	137-8	
Swadeshi ..	501-4	501-4	493-12	492-8	
Swan Mills					160
Tata Mill					110

MISCELLANEOUS

Akcock					180
Bombay Steam					135
Tram Co., Ord.					111-14
Bundi Cement					9-8
Central India Mining					28-4
Indian Cement					30
Katni Cement Ord.					47-8
Shivarajpur					48
Tata Hydro	942-8	945	933-12	935	
Tata Iron and steel Ords					16-4
Tata Iron and steel Def					42-8

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.

Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, April 10.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	57 8 0
Brass, English	1	58 8 0
Brass, English	1¼	57 8 0
Brass, English	1½	57 0 0
Brass, English	1¾	57 0 0
Brass, English	2	57 0 0
Brass, German	3/4 to 2	55 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, April 10.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, French	¾ to 2	57 4 0
Copper, German	¾	58 8 0
Copper German	1	60 0 0
Coppper Germn	1¼	60 0 0
Copper American	1¼	61 9 0
Copper American	1½	61 0 0
Copper American	2	61 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		56 0 0
Panchteka joint		25 8 0
Copper, English Bars		56 8 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		68 8 0
Lead Rangoon		26 8 0
Lead, Country		23 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal	¾	53 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal	1	52 8 0
Koger Brass, Metal 1¼ to 1½, 1½ to 2		52 8 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		60 0 0
American Copper	3/4	59 0 0
American Copper	1 to 1½	61 0 0
English Copper	¾	58 8 0
English Copper	2	60 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations

Bombay, April 10.

	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Shapurji	No

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

SEVENTH DAY OF NATIONAL WEEK.

Intermediate Examination in Agriculture and B.Ag. Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Y. M. C. A. "At Home" to Sir Norman Macleod, Students' Branch, Lamington Road, 6-15 p.m.

Public meeting at Nawa Nagpada, near the Mastan Tank, leaders to speak on National Week.

Public meeting on National Week, Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadar (near the Bridge), 9 p.m., Maulana Shaukat Ali to preside.

TUESDAY, April 13.

JALLIANWALA BAUG DAY.

Public meeting at Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m., leaders to address, Mrs. Naidu presiding.

Municipal Standing Committee, 1-40 p.m.

Bombay Tenants' Association, general meeting, Superintendent's Office, Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, Apollo Bunder, 6-15 p.m.

Public Meeting at Kamatipura 9th Lane, (Girls' School Compound), to observe National Week.

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTH.

MOOSA—On April 11, to Mrs. Fatmabai, wife of Mr. Ismail A. H. Moosa of Napean Sea Road, a daughter.

BAND AT SIR P. M. MEHTA GARDEN.

The band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Regiment (A.F.I.) will play music at the Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta Garden, to-day (Monday) at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.)

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

To-day (Monday) a concert programme of vocal and instrumental music, arranged by Mr. Geo. E. Ash will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at 6.45 p.m. Call Sign 2 FV. Wave-length 387 metres.

G WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Under the auspices of the above Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. in the open ground, near the New Bridge, Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadar, Sjts. Jamnadas Mehta, Balubhai T. Desai, B. C. Kher, Dr. N. D. Savarkar and others will speak on "National Week". Maulana Shaukat Ali will preside.

BHULESHWAR DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

During the National Week, the members of the Bhuleshwar Congress Committee are going out to hawk Khaddar and to enrol members. To-morrow (Tuesday) they will also hawk Khaddar and enrol members between 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. So inhabitants of the C Ward are requested to help them in every possible way.

NATIONAL WEEK CELEBRATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 6.30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House compound when Messrs. B. N. Motiwala, Dr. N. D Savarkar, Gokuldhai Bhatt, L. G. Khare, Purshottam Trikamdas will speak on National Education, and there will be feats of strength by the Telegu "Sandow" Mr. D. L. Pupala.

CRAWFORD MARKET MERCHANTS' ASSN

Mr. Jhabvala on behalf of the Crawford Market Merchants' Association desires to day that the recent butchers' strike that took place as a result of differences between the Municipal authorities and the butchers has nothing to do directly with the Association. It has been alleged that the Association had an interest in the abovementioned incident, but Mr. Jhabvala denies that the butchers, most of whom are not members of the Association, never consulted the authorities of the Association in the matter before stopping work and thus putting the public to harassment. In conclusion he states that no Association under him permits any kind of lightning strike as was done by the butchers. But the Association and he were long aware of the eternal differences that existed between the butchers and the Municipal authorities controlling the Bandra Slaughter House.

KHADI AND SWADESHI BAZAR.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Swarajya Sabha, Rashtriya Stree Sabha, Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, Khadi and Swadeshi Bazaar will be held at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Monday) from 5 to 8 p.m. (S. T.) and on Tuesday the 13th from 3 to 8 p.m. (S. T.) Admission will be free.

CONGRESS CANDIDATES FOR COUNCILS.

The Secretary, Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee writes:—

Congress members who wish to contest the 19 non-Mahomedan seats in the Bombay Legislative Council, in the ensuing elections are requested to send in their applications to the Secretary Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, Ahmedabad, on or before the 30th instant. The seats are distributed as follows: Ahmedabad City 1; Ahmedabad Dist. 2; Kaira District 1; Panch Mahals Dist. 1; Surat City 1; Surat Dist. 2; Broach Dist. 1.

OBSERVANCE AT BYCULLA.

TODAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Byculla District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) at Nawa Nagpada, near Mastan Tank, at the junction of Undria Street and Tank Street to observe the National Week when Shrimati Sarojini Naidu, Maulana Shaukat Ali and other prominent leaders will address the audience.

Another meeting for the same purpose will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Kamatipura, 9th Lane, Girl School Compound.

JALLIANWALLA BAG DAY

A public meeting will be held on Tuesday (the 13th instant) at Marwari Vidyalaya Hall at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Maulana Shaukat Ali, Messrs. N. C. Kelkar, Jamnadas M. Mehta, K. F. Nariman, B. T. Desai, Raja Bahadur Govindlal, B. F. Bharucha, B. G. Horniman, Hussainbhai A. Lalji, K. Natarajan, K. P. Khadilkar, Dr. N. D. Savarkar and Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale will speak, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, presiding.

LANGLEY-D'ARCY CASE.

LATTER GETS DECREE FOR RS. 138 ONLY.

Mr. I. J. Samson, Additional Judge, Small Causes Court, delivered judgment on Saturday in the case in which Captain M. R. D'Arcy, a public trainer, lately in the employ of Mr. G. E. D. Langley, the steward-owner of the Western India Turf Club, sued Mr. Langley for the recovery of certain amounts, which he expended on the respondent's behalf. The amount claimed was Rs. 2,000, which included Rs. 1,800 stabling charges of the respondent's horses in Bombay during the first half of the Bombay racing season—1925-26 and the charges incurred by him for extra plating and shoeing the horses. The plaintiff alleged that according to the terms of his agreement, he was entitled to recover the above amount from the defendant.

The defence was that the terms offered and accepted by the plaintiff included the stabling charges of the horses while at Poona and Bombay. Regarding the extra plating and shoeing charges, Mr. Langley said that he was quite willing to pay them.

In view of the evidence before him, His Honour came to the conclusion that according to the terms of the agreement the rates offered to the plaintiff included the stabling and all other extra charges while at Bombay and Poona and in the circumstances the plaintiff was not entitled to any stabling charges while at Bombay. However, in view of the Stewards' decision regarding the claim for Rs. 138 as extra plating and shoeing charges, he passed a decree for Rs. 138 in favour of the plaintiff and dismissed his claim for the balance. Costs granted to the defendant except on Rs. 138, amount of the decree in favour of the plaintiff.

ROBBED WHILE DRUNK?

ALLEGATION AGAINST VICTORIA DRIVER.

Gangaram Ramshanker, a land-owner of Santa Cruz, came to Bombay to attend a law suit in the High Court on Thursday last. In the afternoon he went to Victoria Gardens. At about 8 p.m. he sat in a victoria at Foras Road and asked to be driven to Chira Bazaar. After going a short distance, the driver turned into a dark lane and stopped saying that the horse was tired and took the animal out of harness pretending to change it. While Gajanan waited, three men apparently Mahomedans approached him and without speaking removed Rs. 460 from his person and a gold armlet worth Rs. 80. Gajanan who was apparently under the influence of liquor did not raise an alarm nor did he go to the police. He drove to his brother-in-law's house in Chira Bazaar instead.

The police are making inquiries.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST

Mahomedally, a travelling hawker in silk, was placed before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Saturday, charged with making a false complaint and with criminal breach of trust. It was alleged that the accused and one Chhaganlal Parmanand carried on business in partnership and travelled all over India hawking silk cloth. In or about April 3 they were proceeding to Calcutta from Allahabad when Chhaganlal handed to the accused for safe custody Rs. 1,000 in currency notes. When they were on their way to Bombay from Calcutta the accused made a complaint to the Railway Police at Bilaspur that the currency notes were stolen from him. On inquiry the police suspected that the accused's complaint was a false one. The accused was followed to Bombay by Circle Inspector Bolaram, and with the help of the Bombay Police the accused's room at Kazi Moholla was searched and currency notes of the value of Rs. 225 were recovered. The accused was, thereupon, alleged to have made a clean breast of the affair and confessed that he had lost the balance in gambling.

His Worship transferred the case to the Railway Magistrate's Court at Raipur, C. P.

"GUJARATI" DEFAMATION CASE.

NO APOLOGY GIVEN

With reference to a paragraph about the above case published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of Saturday March 27 last, we are given to understand by the lawyers of Mr. Manilal Ichharam Desai that he gave no apology at any time in the case and that, in fact, he even refused to express regret; nor were the terms as published in the "Chronicle" of March 27, either recorded or read out in Court on the day when the case was marked as compounded. The heading given in "The Chronicle" was thus misleading. On the understanding arrived at between the parties it was agreed that the following statement be published in "Gujarati":—

"The statement made by us in our issue of the 17th January 1926, (saying that Vaikunthrai Desai was preparing accounts of the "Jinnah Memorial Fund" is false, since Mr. Vaikunthrai Desai has produced before the Court the audited statement of accounts."

The Second Presidency Magistrate, Madras, disposed of on Saturday, the case in which an Anglo-Indian named G. Pink alias John Nunn was charged with housebreaking and theft. The accused was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The accused was an old offender with seven previous convictions.

A Rangoon message says:—The Danish aviator Herschend sailed on Saturday for Bangkok with the damaged 'plane.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY REPORT.

Bombay, April 9.

MONEY.

Quotations in the money market remained steady during the week, in spite of the release of funds tied up last week in connection with subscriptions to the Calcutta Port Trust Loan. Apparently surplus funds found a ready market in financing the abnormal activity of both the exchange market and the gold bullion market. Accordingly the firm undertone continued during the week, and the rate of interest on call loans against gold was raised to 6 per cent. Fixed deposit rates, however, remained unchanged, with money for one to three months quoted at about 5 per cent., for six months at 4 per cent., and for twelve months at 4½ per cent. to 5 per cent.

The Statement of the Imperial Bank of India of 2nd April, 1926 shows a small increase of Rs. 11.49 lakhs in the Cash balance, which brings that figure upto Rs. 25,34,32,000, as compared with the balance of Rs. 17.83 crores shown at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities has decreased slightly by .26 per cent., this figure now being 26.59 per cent., and both Cash credits and Inland Bills have also declined, the former by Rs. 17.14 lakhs and the latter by Rs. 9.27 lakhs. Loans, on the other hand, have been augmented by Rs. 135.76 lakhs, and now aggregate Rs. 19.22 crores. Government deposits are smaller by Rs. 65.73 lakhs, having been reduced to Rs. 18.73 crores, while Other deposits have increased by Rs. 184.96 lakhs to a figure of Rs. 75.62 crores. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

Government Securities have, on the whole been firmer during the week, although quotations reacted slightly on Wednesday with the news that funds were being transferred from India to England for Government account. The end of the week, however, finds practically every issue quoted at higher rates than last week, particularly 3½ per cent. Paper, which improved by Rs. 1/4 to a closing quotation of Rs. 75/10 and 5 per cent Loans of 1945-55, which were quoted up by similar amount, to the closing figure of Rs. 105/10. Other quotations, from annas 2 to annas 12 greater than those of last week, closed as follows:—5 per cent Loans 1933 at Rs. 103, 5 per cent Loans 1935 at Rs. 100/4, 5½ per cent Bonds 1928 at Rs. 106/8, 6 per cent Bonds 1926 at Rs. 100/14, 1927 at Rs. 102/4, 1930 at Rs. 105/12 and 1932 at Rs. 106/12. The Bombay Development Loan likewise was stronger, and improved by annas 6 to the final figure of Rs. 110/4.

On Wednesday, April 7th, it was announced that Government had made a transfer on that day of Rs. 3 crores from the Treasury balances of the Government of India in India to the balances of the Government of India with the Secretary of State in London through the Paper Currency Reserve. This represents a partial deflation of the emergency currency expansion for this season, which amounted to Rs. 9 crores altogether. Accordingly there remains a balance of Rs. 6 crores still to be remitted.

According to an extraordinary Gazette issued on April 3rd the Governor-General in Council has restored in the budget for 1926-27 two items through out by the Legislative Assembly, namely, a grant of Rs. 9.68 lakhs for the Railway Board, and a grant of Rs. 20 lakhs for working expenses in connection with the Lee Concessions to railway employees. This Gazette also summarises the Ways and Means position, which has improved by about Rs. 2¾ crores over the earlier estimates presented to the Legislative Assembly. Owing to unusually high receipts from Cash Certificates, the abandonment of the Archaeological Fund, reductions in the requirements of Provincial Governments, and other changes in the estimates, the closing balance of 1925-26 is now taken as Rs. 22.88 crores in India and £14.49 million in England. However, in order to ensure an adequate closing balance for the Secretary of State at the end of 1926-27, the total remittance required for the coming year will total £29,500,000, and the closing balance on March 31, 1927 is now taken as Rs. 15.62 crores in India and £5.54 million in England.

EXCHANGE.

On account of Enster holidays there were only three days in the week during which the exchange market was open, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, but they were days of heavy activity and great excitement among exchange speculators. The weakness in the sterling quotation which began to manifest itself last week, partly on account of seasonal slackness in the supply of bills and partly on past three days. Largely influenced by rumours spread by interested speculators to the effect that the Currency Commission Report will recommend an exchange ratio of 1s. 5d. or perhaps even 1s. 4d. the market bought heavily in both exchange and gold bullion, solely for speculative purposes. This heavy buying drove the sterling rate down from 1s. 5-27/32d. to as low as 1s. 5-23/32d., which is below the theoretical lower gold point of 1s. 5-3/4d. for the 1s. 6d. ratio. It is difficult to judge how far it could have gone under these influences, but Government stepped in early yesterday morning and announced that it would sell sterling in unlimited amounts at 1s. 5-3/4d., which checked immediately the speculative activity of the market. Accordingly, the quotation rose promptly to 1s. 5-27/32d. at which figure the market closed. It is estimated, however, that speculators during this brief period of excitement bought close to £600,000 bringing the over-bought position of the local market upto about £3,000,000.

This action on the part of the Government, in view of its already declared intention of buying sterling in unlimited amounts at the theoretical upper gold point of 1s. 5-3/16d. definitely establishes the rupee sterling ratio at 1s. 6d. for the present. It is gratifying to note that this lower gold point hitherto undefined, is now assuredly fixed so that exchange can in future move only within normal limits and the step taken by Government is particularly timely in view of the handicaps which have been suffered by legitimate business during the recent period of uncertainty. With the speculative element out of control, and driving exchange down almost at will purchasers of exchange for genuine business purposes were practically forced out of the market.

It is interesting to note that the Finance member boldly adopted the course best calculated to put an immediate and effective stop to the speculative course of the market, viz., the offer to buy unlimited amounts of exchange at the limit set. To have announced a weekly sale of Reverse Councils might have had the same effect, but in that case a definite amount would necessarily be offered, and the offerings would come a week apart. Thus there would still remain some opportunity for speculative activities during the intervals between sales. The assurance that Government will by an unlimited amounts at any time definitely fixes the lower limit to which exchange can go and at the same time makes it unnecessary for Government actually to sell any exchange—the promise is sufficient to check any downward tendency unless a serious shortage of exchange for legitimate purposes should develop. Even in such an unlikely event the resources of Government to support exchange are ample, as evidenced by the recently published statement of the Ways and Means position. In the forward market April is quoted at 1s. 5-27/32d. May/June 1s. 5-13/16d., July/October 1s. 5-25/32d., November 1s. 5-13/16d., and December/January 1s. 5-27/32d.

The dollar sterling quotation has practically remained unchanged at 4.86-5/16. French francs have slightly eased to 140, while Belgian francs have improved to 126. The Italian liar is unchanged at 121.

GOLD.

Simultaneously with the activity in sterling exchange, speculative interests purchasing heavily in the gold market drove the ready quotation up from Rs. 21/2 per tola to a high point of Rs. 21/11/6. At the same time the quotation for May settlement jumped from Rs. 21/8/3 to Rs. 21/12, and for the June settlment from Rs. 21/11 to Rs. 21/13. Heavy transactions were recorded in the bazaar, particularly for forward deliveries but the activity was entirely speculative, as the daily off-take was only about 30,000 tolas, the same as that of last week. As in the case of the exchange market, speculators in the gold market experienced a severe set-back yesterday with Government's announcement that the course of exchange would be effectively regulated, and rates promptly dropped by about annas 2½ to annas 3 per tola. This decline will have little effect upon the normal trading in bullion, but will have the effect of curbing the speculative activity which has been the feature of the market during the week. The reaction may temporarily carry quotations even lower, as there is no reason to expect any improvement in offtake, and stocks held in Bombay have increased to about 13 lakhs tolas (bar and coin) on account of fairly heavy arrivals from Durban. Gold bars and coin valued at Rs. 1,03,17,478 arrived during the week, and the incoming mail is expected to bring £33,000 gold. Inclusive of Mail arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is £1,85,000 and from Durban £2,65,000. The quotation for sovereigns improved from Rs. 13/7 to Rs. 13/9 for ready and to Rs. 13/9/6 for forward and closes at Rs. 13/7/9 and Rs. 13/8/3 respectively. Gold in London recovered from the decline of the last week and is again quoted at 84s. 11½d. The highest and lowest rates during the week in the Bombay market were Rs. 21/1/6 and Rs. 21/7/6 for ready, Rs. 21/9/6 and Rs. 21/7/6 for 29th March settlement, Rs. 21/12 and Rs. 21/8/6 for 28th April settlement and Rs. 21/13 and Rs. 21/10 for 28th May settlement. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £30,000 and from Durban by steamer leaving 12th instant £3,85,000 including £20,000 sovereigns.

SILVER.

The weakness in the rupee sterling quotation has had the effect of maintaining the local silver prices in spite of weakness in both the London and Shanghai silver markets. It was also reported that one steamer expected in time for the settlement would not arrive, which led to considerable covering by short interests, with a consequent rise in the quotation. Accordingly a discount of 2 annas per 100 tolas for near delivery over May has become a premiumm of 2 annas. Nevertheless it is expected that stocks are adequate for the settlement and no untoward developments are anticipated. On account of the settlement, the off-take of silver has improved to about 225 bars a day, but arrivals have been sufficiently heavy—2,365 bars during the week—to leave the stock on hand of 2,000 bars. In Shanghai the rate for T.T. on London declined from 2/11 11/16d. to 2/11 1/4d. and closed only slightly better at 2/11 3/8d. Likewise in London the market was weaker, spot silver easing off from 30d. to 29-7/8d. while forward quotations dropped from 30-1/16d. to 29-15/16d. per ounce. In our market the highest and lowest rates of the week were Rs. 69.3 and Rs 68/6 for ready, Rs. 69/1 and Rs. 68/6 for 3rd April settlement, Rs. 69/2 and Rs 68/9 for 1st May settlement and Rs. 69 and Rs. 68/14 for 1st June settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £65,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and excluding the present week's shipment, the total visible supply from London to India is about £95,000. The total import during the week amounted to Rs. 41,807 in coin and 2,365 bars. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £2,70,000.

SHARES.

On account of Easter holidays the Stock Exchange was open for only one day during the week and was not very active. In spite of this inactivity cotton mill shares were fairly steady, and some issues even improved in the day's trading. The following quotations indicate the fluctuations in some of the principal shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 897/8 to 902/8, Century Rs. 386/4, Central India Rs 500 to 502/8, Crescent Rs. 198/12 to 197/8, Fazulbhoy Rs. 857/8 to Rs. 858/12, Madhowji Rs. 106/4, New Great Rs. 315, to 317/8, Pearls Rs. 495 to Rs. 496/4, Simplex Rs. 145, Swadeshi Rs. 497/8 to Rs. 500.

In the miscellaneous section rates were steady, on the whole, although some shares registered decline. Andhra Valley improved from Rs. 530 to Rs. 582/8, Tata Hydros from Rs. 936/4 to Rs. 940, Alcocks from Rs. 127/8 to Rs. 131/4 and Tata Iron Ordys. from Rs. 16/8 to Rs. 16/12 and Tata Iron Defds were steady at Rs. 45. Bombay Trams declined slightly from Rs. 111/14 to Rs. 110 and although Bundi Cements were steady at Rs. 9/12, both Katni Ordys and Defds registered declines, the Ordys from Rs. 50 to Rs. 47/8, and the Defds from Rs. 150 to Rs. 145. Railway shares remain unchanged, Ahd. Prantij at Rs. 820, Central Provinces at Rs. 110. Amritsar Patty at Rs. 140, Gujerat at Rs. 81 and Tapti Valley at Rs. 655.

The leading Bank shares all show slight advances, Imperial Bank from 1490 to Rs. 1495. Contributories from Rs. 387/8 to Rs. 388/12, Bank of India from Rs. 73 to Rs. 73/4 and Central Bank from Rs. 22/4 to Rs. 22/6.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 10.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/8
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/8
Bank's buying D D 1/5 29/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 1020
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 1080
Bank's buying D D Frcs 1065
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 128
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 124
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 155
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 200½
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 159
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 277
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dd. 4.86 5/16
London—Paris Frcs. 141.85
London—Switzerland Frcs 25.20
London—Brussels Frcs 129.60
London—Rome Liras 121.60
London—Berlin Marks 20.42
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was quiet.

London, April 9.

Tele Transfers 1/5 7/8
Bar Gold £4/4/11 1/2
Bar Silver Spot 30 quiet.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 10.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 13/16
Bank Demand	1/5 27/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 1/8
Frcs Demand	1010
American Dollars	277
Hongkong Dollars	155
Shanghai	200
Japan	128 1/4
Singapore	159

Market Steady.

London, April 9.

Exchange Belgium 129.25
Exchange Athens 375.00
Cuban Sugar April sellers 10/9

BULLION

Bombay, April 10.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/7/9
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/8/3
National Bank Bar Gold Rs. 21/12/0
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/8/9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/9/0
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/9/6
Bar silver ready Rs. 68/13/0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 68/10/0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 68/8/0

London, April 9.

Bar gold ready s 84-11 1/2
Silver ready d 30-0
Silver forward d 30-1
TONE OF SILVER—
Dull. China sold. India was a less keen buyer. Market has rather a declining tendency.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 10.

3 months 4 13/32 per cent.
6 months 4 7/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 5 1/4 per cent
Money 1 month 5 per cent.
Money 3 months 4 1/2 per cent.
Money 6 months 4½ per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Fairly steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

GOLD.

Bombay, April 10.

Ready:—21/9/3
Vaida Chitor:—Opening 21/9/9. Lowest 21/9/3. At 6 p.m. 21/9/3
Vaida Visak:—Opening 21/10/3. Lowest 21/9/9. At 6 p.m. 21/9/9
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Chitor.—Opening 0-2-0.
Vaida Visak:—Opening 0/3/3
Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, April 10.

Ready:—68/14
Vaida Chitor:—Opening 68/14 Lowest 68/10/0. At 6 p.m. 68/10
Vaida Visak:—Opening 68/12. Lowest 68/8. At 6 p.m. 68/8.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Chitor—Opening 0-0-0.
Vaida Visak:—Opening 0/15/0
Tone:—Market quiet.

HIGH COURT

ROBBING A PASSENGER.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST RY. OFFICER

An application was made before the Chief Justice and Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah at the High Court by Mr. R. S. Navalkar, pleader, on behalf of one Subhdeo Punu Pardeshi praying that a rule be issued against Rudrah Bhimbhai, Deputy Stationmaster at Bassein station, and three others to show cause why the case pending against them on the charge of assault and robbery should not be committed to the Thana Sessions.

The petitioner alleged that on the 23rd July last at 8 p.m. he was assaulted by the accused, who robbed him of his season ticket. He had, therefore, prosecuted the accused and the Magistrate, after taking the evidence of witnesses, had recorded their statements. Thereafter, the Magistrate went on leave, and the case was transferred to the Court of the First Class Magistrate of Palghar. The petitioner submitted that the circumstances of the case were such that it should be tried by the Sessions Court.

Their Lordships, after hearing the counsel, ordered a rule to be issued against the accused to show cause why they should not be committed to the Sessions.

SUMMER VACATION BEGINS

The Original and Appellate Sides of the High Court will be closed for the summer vacation from 12th April to 6th June, both days inclusive.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Fawcett and Mr. Justice Madgaonkar will attend to urgent work during the vacation.

Mr. Justice Fawcett will sit in the Insolvency Court and attend to urgent chamber work on 20th April and 4th May, and will take short causes on 27th April.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Madgaonkar will attend to Insolvency matters and Chamber work on 18th May and 1st June, and will take short causes on 25th May.

On the Apellate Side, the Criminal Bench will sit on 5th May and 2nd June, while single judges will sit on 3rd May and 26th May.

SENSATIONAL BORAH CASE.

With reference to the report under heading "Sensational Borah Case" published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of Saturday the Attorneys for the petitioner, Ismailji Abdul Ali, write to say that the statement in the last para of the report that when the Court re-assembled after lunch Sir Chimanlal Setalvad on behalf of the petitioner applied to the Court for committal of the respondent No. 2 but His Lordship said that he did not wish to change his order as already made, is not correct. The facts are that in the morning of 9th instant His Lordship ordered the attachment to be issued against the Respondent No. 2 as reported in the "Bombay Chronicle" and there was no necessity of any fresh application on the part of Sir Chimanlal for committal of the Respondent No. 2. After delivering judgment His Lordship adjourned the matter to 3-30 p.m. for settling the draft of the order. In course of his argument on the draft of the order it was Sir Chimanlal who suggested that the Respondent, Mahomedali Allabux, may be shown further indulgence by granting him time to comply with the order of the Court. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad did not at all apply for immediate committal of the respondent to jail. In the course of the judgment relating to the order delivered by him the Hon. Sir Lallubhai Shah, in the afternoon of the 9th instant said:—

"According to the proper procedure in this view of the case on the application of the petitioner a Warrant of Attachment would be issued, but I am prepared to give one more opportunity to the Respondent No. 2 to comply with the order of this Court if he is minded to do so, and with that view I may allow him time on his undertaking to appear before this Court on that day i.e. the 9th day of June 1926. In order to give effect to this view I direct that on Respondent No. 2 giving a personal undertaking to the Clerk of the Crown either directly or indirectly in any way not to help to bring about the marriage during this interval of either of these minors and to submit to the Warrant of Attachment when called upon, the Warrant of Attachment will be stayed until the 8th day of June 1926. In case the Respondent No. 2 is able by that date to comply with the order of this Court, the Warrant will not be issued. In case he fails to comply with the Order of this Court, liberty to apply."

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1926.

FLOUTING THE COUNTRY.

Our frank criticism of the new Indian National Party has evoked the pontifical wrath of the "Leader" of Allahabad. That journal, in particular, resents our description of the Party as an "anti-Congress Caucus." It is no pleasure to us to denounce the activities of some of the respected and revered leaders, whose past services the country cannot forget, but when these activities are such as are calculated to harm the national cause, the distressing but compelling patriotic duty of calling a spade a spade cannot be shirked. The net result of the recent conclave held in this city has been the triumph of the Liberal political philosophy though, we are free to acknowledge, that, as Pundit Motilal Nehru points out, the resolutions passed by it are a colourable imitation of the Swarajist policy and, thus, a definite advance on the position which the Liberals have taken up ever since they seceded from the Congress. In making this advance, the Liberals and their new-found allies have paid to the Congress, their 'bete noire,' the greatest compliment they could pay and, if the imitation betokens a genuine conversion, they have cut the ground under their own feet. But the imitation is more colourable than real. The greatest reality about the new Party is the accession to the strength of the Liberal Party which during the last few years has played the role of an anti-Congress caucus. The Independents who, in their hostility to the Swarajists and their desire to oust the latter at the next elections, have succumbed to the allurements of the Liberal propagandists, do not seem to be very happy in their new surroundings. Both Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Chakravarti have publicly protested that the new Party is not an anti-Congress Party, but their protestations have not been convincing for the simple reason that they are based either on self-deception or an amazing refusal to see facts as they are. And the protestations lose all their meaning when they are followed by the expression of a determination to fight the Congress candidates at the next elections. If the new Party is not an anti-Congress caucus, why were Congressmen deliberately excluded from the conclave? If its sponsors were sincere in their professions about unity why was the slogan of Mr. Chintamani that "every vote given to the Swarajists was a vote given to the bureaucracy" made a rallying-cry for all the heterogeneous elements who have elected to coalesce together in order to oppose the common foe, the Swarajists?

"Those who have been driven out of the Congress but who had served it for years before their position inside it was rendered impossible", the "Leader" writes, "continue to be its friends and they want not to wreck it but to make it once more a fully representative, respected and useful institution which it had ceased to be since it became an arena for party strife and was converted into a laboratory for all sorts of fantastic political experiments". Such being the kindly feelings of the Liberals for the Congress, it is not difficult to expose the hollowness of the plea put forward by Mr. Chakravarti in a recent interview that if the new Party was not yet within the Congress, the responsibility for it lay not on it but on the Swarajists. The doors of the Congress have always been open for all patriotic Indians to enter. If those who have now formed themselves into a new Party are not in the Congress, the reason cannot conscientiously do so, not to obstruct its execution. He is fully entitled to agitate for its modification while remaining within the fold but any attempt on his part to discredit the Congress or to oppose those who are carrying out its mandate is a distinct disservice to the country. The new Party, in so far as it stands for the defeat of those who are obeying the call of the Congress, is doing such disservice to the country. And its opposition to the Congress and to Congressmen is the more deplorable in view of the earnest and frequent attempts made by the latter to modify the national programme in order to facilitate the return to the Congress platform of all those who had kept away from it. In fact the history of the last two years and more is a history of repeated rejection by the Liberals and the Independents of all genuine and generous offers of reconciliation made by Congressmen. Congressmen have during this period left no avenue unexplored to bring about unity of action as well as of demand by all sections of Indians under the flag of the Congress. But the unity that the Liberals and their friends have demanded is unity on their own terms—that is, unity on the basis of abject surrender on the part of Congress of the nation's honour and of the weapon of self-relying resistance which it has forged through much suffering and sacrifice. For, after all that the country has endured, after all that it has realised of the cruel mockery of Reforms, for it to work the Reforms for all they are worth—when according to the testimony of the Liberal's own experience they are worth nothing—is to become the instrument of its own humiliation. And because the Swaraj Party, that is, the Congress, whose programme it is carrying out, will not make such a surrender, the new Party is determined to oppose it at the next elections. The country fully realises the peril to its cause inherent in this determination. It does not forget the past services of many of the stalwarts of the new Party to the Congress, but it cannot also forget the Chapter of Co-operation during the years 1921-22. The Moderates worked the Reforms during that period in the teeth of the country's opposition. Working the Reforms then involved the coercion of the people and the sending of thousands of patriots to jail through prostitution of justice. The same stalwarts, with new-found friends, are assaying the same task again in defiance of the country's wishes as expressed by the Congress. Is there any doubt that history will not repeat itself, especially as the bureaucracy has not only neither learnt nor forgotten anything but is more firmly entrenched in power than it was ever before? Is there any doubt that our new Nationalists, if they are returned to the Councils, will not hesitate, in order to save the Reforms, to abet the bureaucracy in its attempt to crush, by coercion and repression, those out to wreck them and to build on their ruins the edifice of Indian freedom? But having learnt a bitter lesson once, the voters will see that none but Congressmen—and we feel sure it will not be long before the Responsive Co-operationists will make common cause with their former colleagues—are returned to the Councils so as to prevent the latter from becoming once again engines of repression.

THE COMMON ENDEAVOUR.

We are glad attempts are being made in Calcutta to make a common endeavour to allay false alarms, to look upon the present tragic happenings in the spirit of a lesson which has had to be learnt, to adopt towards the deplorable series of misunderstandings, which cause the goondas in every community to make hay while the sun of communal bitterness shines, an attitude which indicates that the nationalist elements in Calcutta are determined that such outbursts will not occur again. The Government, busy with keeping up their prestige, refused the help of the Congress volunteers though the complaint was general that not only were inadequate precautionary measures taken but that the attempts made by the forces of Law and Order to check disorder were also most unsatisfactory. It is gratifying to learn that the Mayor of Calcutta has been able to impress upon the vernacular Press the them but that they want to enter it on their own terms which the nation, whose representative organisation it is, regards as inconsistent with its self-respect. They realise that the views they hold are not the views which the majority of their countrymen endorse. But instead of, like true democrats, striving, within the Congress fold to stand up for their views and convert their countrymen to them until they get the requisite majority, they remain outside and are unconsciously playing the bureaucrat's game by seeking to destroy the power and prestige of the best organised party in the country, namely, the Swaraj Party. It was not long ago that the Swaraj Party itself was a minority in the Congress. But because it was a minority it did not place its own prestige above that of the Congress and seceding from it try to wreck it. It remained true to its loyalty to the Congress and strove manly to convert its minority into a majority. If the Liberals and neo-Liberals place the country above everything else they would act as the Swarajists had acted and would not through envy of the Swarajist majority or pique of injured dignity resort to the unworthy and unpatriotic tactics of seeking to destroy the most powerful national organisation in the country. The Congress is above all parties, even the Swarajist Party which now commands a majority in it, and it finds room within its fold for all patriotic Indians whose sole concern is to serve the country. It is open to any party in the country to change the policy and programme of the Congress so long as the change is acceptable to the majority of their countrymen. The Congress has a hold over the country because it is the exponent of the nation's will and the custodian of its honour. So long as it maintains that hold, it is the duty of every Indian to carry out its mandate or, if he thinks that harsh language will deter them from carrying on the struggle to the very end. His assertion that the South African Whites are not prepared "to listen to hints which came from India" is evidence enough that the White community in that country is as hostile as ever to Indians and means to oppose tooth and nail their very existence as self-respecting citizens. If the Government of India are anxious to be with the Indian people in this matter, they must give the South African Whites clearly to understand that India is not any longer prepared to submit to such brow-beating.

HOSTILE AS EVER.

The latest cables from South Africa are a curious medley of hope and despair. The Paddison Deputation is prepared to prolong its stay in the country, "if circumstances require it." Those circumstances will never arrive if men like Mr. Tielmann Ross are going to have their way. A Capetown message announced that a satisfactory solution of the Indian question was likely to be in sight and the mere fact that the South African Lower House is awaiting its Select Committee's report on the Asiatic Bill on the 23rd instant has made some people here urge Indians in this country and in South Africa to practise the gentle art of patience and not to spoil everything by harsh and violent language. But patience is a quality of which Mr. Tielmann Ross and his friends are evidently in no need, and harsh language is to the Minister of Justice the only method to employ for striking terror in the hearts of our countrymen in South Africa. He is mistaken if he

CONGRESS WEEK AND

Every morning in all the principal centres of political activity in this city one can see during this week batches of young men, and a few women too, going about with khaddar clothing on their arms for sale. The spectators, whom their uniformly white garb and their air of conscious and purposeful endeavour soon collect round them, ply them with questions. I worked with one batch the other morning and it was interesting. A black-capped Bhaiyya willingly throws away the coloured head-gear and buys the symbol of communal friendliness and peaceful march towards freedom. A school girl armed with a pile of books and papers inquires whether they have anything suitable for a "polka", something cheery and bright. We showed her samples and she walked away. Mother did not like these gaudy colours. But she returned. Mother would like to meet us and buy some khaddar. The house was quite near. What about the school? Oh, she would just manage it. She would ask mother to buy something at least from us and then run away to school. We are in luck. Not only does the young lady's mother buy a lot of khaddar, she gives useful hints about which sort of khaddar to bring out for house to house to sale. I noticed and my experience was also the experience of others that there is plenty of demand for good durable khaddar. Is there any demand for being registered as voters? There is, but the voters complain that our Congress organisation is not yet systematic enough to interest the average voter. One of them wanted to know why he should vote? Could we tell him in brief? And we were not ready with our 1, 2, and 3.

THE NIZAM AND THE BERARS.

LORD READING'S OBITER DICTA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As an humble student of the political questions pertaining to the "Native States", I beg the hospitality of your columns in the publication of the following letter, which I trust, will throw some light on the burning and vexed question of the restoration of Berar to its owner viz: His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad.

The correspondence which has passed between His Excellency the late Viceroy and His Exalted Highness has been published in the "Gazette of India Extraordinary" and it must be confessed that it has given a staggering blow to the British prestige in India for fair-play and square dealing. The careful perusal of the correspondence betrays symptoms of anxiety on the part of the Government of India to twist and quibble over various representations addressed in dignified language by His Exalted Highness on the question.

One could only conceive that, argument is no argument, the Government of India have decided to retain Berar in spite of adverse title to it and any interference in its retention will be viewed with displeasure resulting in unpleasant consequences. The reply of 27th March ushers in an Era of Imperialism of the worst type of Chauvinism if you like to call it and with one stroke of pen, it brings into play the "British Supremacy" in India and the "Protecting Power" of the British Administration. It is my Lord Birkenhead who speaks through the medium of "Earl Reading".

It is an open secret that under some pretext or other, the late Marquis Curzon tore away Berar from the Nizam Government and that in doing so, pressure of some kind was exercised in spite of Earl Reading's platitude to the contrary. It is said that the late Nizam, who was dressed in all black while witnessing the military parade in the Company of Lord Curzon and another distinguished gentlemen, was asked why he was wearing black dress, replied coudly that he was mourning for the loss of his child, namely, Berar. From this and other attitude of the late Nizam, it is perfectly apparent that Berar was leased under a pressure and threat of occupation. It was inevitable that under the circumstances the late Nizam had to yield.

It is necessary at this stage to give a brief historical survey of Nizam's great services to the British Government in establishing British sovereignty in India. After the downfall of the Mogul Empire, the Nizam held the balance of power when the British were being attacked in the Deccan by Haider Ali and his son Tippoo Sultan, aided by the French under Lally and Bussy and it was the co-operation of the Nizam and subsequent intervention in behalf of the English that saved the situation which indeed would have gone worse. It was also in the Mutiny of 1857 that the Nizam under Sir Salar Jung Bahadur gave effective help in spite of extraneous influences which were brought to bear upon him to side with the mutineers. It was the intervention on the part of the then Nizam who had promised to be loyal to the British saved India for the British Raj. There are other instances which would amply demonstrate the traditional and steadfast loyalty of the Nizam which helped the British to establish their Sovereignty in India.

It is also equally true of His Exalted Highness the present Nizam because in the Great War, the loyalty of the Mussalmans of India *en masse* was directly due to the fact that the Premier Moslem State threw its lot with the British Government though that loyalty came very nearly to a breaking point when Turkey entered the War. It is also on record that the monetary contributions and military commitments of the Nizam's Government were by no means of a mean order and that a section of the Mahomedan community of India was, indeed, wavering owing to the Ruler of Afghanistan being in sympathy with Turkey but this was effectively countermoved by the sturdy and staunch loyalty displayed by His Exalted Highness which was indeed a land-mark for Moslem India and other States to follow. Have the British Government forgotten within a short space of a few years what they owe to the present Ruler not only in the matter of maintaining peace and security within India but also by the great sacrifices made in money, men and materials in the prosecution of the Great War? It may also be stated that when the British Government were engaged in a life and death struggle outside India, the present Ruler taking advantage of the British occupation, could have asked for the restoration of Berar and I feel that the British Government would have acquiesced but His Exalted Highness, generous and magnanimous as he is, considered it below his dignity to even open the Question though it has engaged his earnest attention since his accession to the thorne.

It can also be argued that strictly legally speaking, the late Nizam as a trustee of the state had no power to alienate Berar which has been a part and parcel of the Nizam's Dominions. The State is the partimony of the Ruler which he must look after and preserve.

What would be the position of the British Administration even to-day if the Indian States are debarred from giving the indirect co-operation in the administration of this country? It is true that the British Government have gained much and are still gaining in tthe various spheres of their activities by the whole-hearted cooperation given by the Indian States. The so-called Durbars would be but a mere show minus the Indian States. Even in the field of military activities outside India the successes gained are largely the result of the spontaneous help given by the States and, therefore, it is necessary to seriously contemplate what eventualities would occur if the Premier Moslem State is dissatisfied with the peremptory and uncalled for decision of the British Government respecting Berar alleging *inter alia* that the decision has been already arrived at and the matter has become "res judicata."

It is not to be clear because so far no decision has been pronounced by a higher tribunal constituted for the purpose. The matter has been discussed between the two interested parties by various representations and evasive replies and therefore it is the the earnest wish of the writer that some venues may be found to reopen this

(Continued on page 8.)

TRIFLES.

I met a friend the other day who is anxious to investigate how much and how far the Press in India is free. I assured him that the Anglo-Indian Press is very free and goes very far.

* * *

For example it can rake up all the filth of the gutter Press, both vernacular and English, in this country and serve it up well seasoned for the benefit of its readers who are glad when they read how communal mischief-makers can manage to retard country. But let the ... speak out its word freely and it is likely to be threatened with severe measures.

* * *

Lord Oxford said in mail-week at a Press function "I look with suspicion and mistrust on all proposals, however well intended, whether by legislative or administrative action, to fetter the freedom of the Press, to censor its activities or to disparage or in any way impair its sense of responsibility." But that is in England. In India the bureaucracy feels such a severe sense of responsibility to a people whose trusteeship has been relegated it by Mr. Rudyard Kipling and others that it is inclined to leave very little of responsibility to the Press itself.

* * *

But there are sympathetic officials. They are prepared to allow freedom of opinion but under certain conditions. Mr. Spender, the distinguished English journalist, who revisited India recently, testifies to their existence. They are even prepared to view the Indian nationalist movement in a sympathetic light. "The most sympathetic account," Mr. Spender says, "I have had of the Indian extremists came from a high official, who considered it his duty to keep a considerable number in gaol!"

* * *

"Yes, Harry", said the mother, "the baby was a Christmas present from the angels". "Well, Mama" came from Harry "if we lay him away carefully and don't use him can't we give him to somebody else next Christmas?"

WAYFARER.

Notes of the Day.

"Some Return to the Poor."

Our croakers who decry the charkha and waste their time in moaning over the impossibility, as they say, of its being utilised as an instrument of economic salvation for India will do well to try to understand the spirit underlying the message which Mahatma Gandhi sent to the Mysore lawyers in conference at Tumkur. He hoped "they would appreciate the message of the spinning wheel, adopt khaddar and make some return to the poor by devoting some time to spinning". Every man and woman and child clothed in hand-made and hand-woven khaddar is contributing his quota to relieve Indian poverty. No body of men has stigmatised the khaddar movement as impracticable with more zest than our legal fraternity but it is an interesting fact that from the same class have also come the leaders who have suffered and striven the most in the Gandhi movement. If our lawyers will only follow the example of Motilalji and C. R. Das they will do much to relieve unemployment.

The Optimist

Prof. Gilbert Murray refuses to be depressed by the behaviour of the Great Powers towards Germany at the recent Geneva deliberations with respect to her admission into the League of Nations with a seat on the Council. The question of increasing the strength of the Council was unhappily broached just at the time of the admission and the intrigues of France in favour of Poland, the vacillating attitude of the Baldwin Government and the abuse of the right of unanimity by Brazil gave a rude blow to the Locarno spirit. Prof. Gilbert Murray thinks the mistake of indulging in intrigues should be corrected in September, and he is of the opinion that the League must work by argument, not by coercion. As regards the rule that every decision of the League Council must be a unanimous decision, he points out in an interview published in the "Westminster Gazette" of March 18, that "unanimity was for the most effective method, and that it was remarkably easy to achieve it." As the Professor is anxious to see that fixed seats on the League Council should be reserved for the Big Powers only while there should be no objection to an increase in the non-pemanent membership, this optimistic view of the League's working implies that it is to continue as a close corporation dominated by the Four or the Big Five. What chance is there for the Eastern Nations and the smaller Powers of Europe in such a League? And so long as they remain discontented and dissatisfied with the League's methods, what chance is there for the promotion of international peace?

Wanted—A Searching Enquiry

Officialdom in Bombay has attempted to stifle the public demand that an enquiry into the alleged inhuman atrocities on the part of the Police at Mehunbara should be immediately made by a special commission sitting as a public court of appeal. In a distant Assam village the myrmidons who preserve law and order, as the bureaucracy conceives them, have been reported to be guilty of horrible atrocities. To inquire into a village quarrel about the rights of fishing, some Gurkhas and constables descended upon Barpeta and the report alleges that "they began to assault the villagers indiscriminately, arrested all the male population and locked them up." The report further alleges that "in almost every house, the women were made the object of their lust." One of these unfortunates is said to have succumbed to abortion in consequence of the injury sustained. The Government must make a searching enquiry into these alleged excesses. We hope the Assam Provincial Congress Committee the Province to the seriousness of the alleged excesses and to the utter helplessness of the civil population and not allow the wrong to be forgotten.

A Welcome Advance

The position of Trade Unions in this Presidency is reviewed in the March member of the "Labour Gazette". The member ship shows a welcome advance on the previous figures. As compared with the fourth quarter of last year it rose by 20.73 per cent. It went up from 49,138 to 59,544. By end of December 1925 there were 38 Unions, there are now 51. One notices with interest that there are now four federations of Trade Unions in the Presidency. The "Labour Gazette" considers that the Labour Union of Ahmedabad "is not exactly a Federation in the accepted sense of the term but rather a Central Bureau which controls, under one management, all the various Unions of cotton mill operatives in Ahmedabad City." It is a Federation, however, in the opinion of the "Gazette" "for all practical purposes" and it defines the labour Union ultimately as "a quasi-association of six Unions of cotton mill workers in Ahmedabad City." The Jobbers' and Muccadams' Union in Ahmedabad which is the latest to join the Labour Union and began life only three months ago has now a membership exceeding 1,000. Such a Union, as the "Gazette" rightly remarks, is likely to be a source of strength to the Labour movement as a whole. Why have we no similar Unions in Bombay?

FAKED UP COALITION.

NEW PARTY—AN ELECTIONEERING STUNT.

WEAK COPY OF SWARAJIST POLICY.

PANDIT NEHRU'S REPLY TO SIR T. SAPRU.

LAHORE, April 11.

Speaking before a crowded gathering tonight at the Bradlaugh Hall, Pandit Motilal Nehru replied to the statement made by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in a recent interview to a representative of the Associated Press at Allahabad. Pandit Motilal said that only the previous night he had explained the reasons why the new coalition was formed at Bombay and what were its aims and objects. He had made three points then. The first was that the new coalition was started with the one object of disrupting the Swaraj Party. The second was that in trying to do so the coalition or combination was sailing under false colours,—colours very much resembling those of the Congress or of the Responsive Co-operators. The third was that, as soon as their object was accomplished—or it had failed, which appeared certain—each of these groups would go its own way and they would have no joint policy of action.

EXASPERATION—CHIEF MOTIVE.

"To-day a strange corroboration came from an unexpected quarter", said Pandit Motilal Nehru, "I, therefore, want to make Sir Tej Bahadur's interview the text of my speech to-night and, in a manner which my lawyer friends will appreciate, make a running commentary upon the interview." The Pandit first referred to Dr. Sapru's statement that "By this time most of the political parties had come to realise the necessity for proper combination and had been exasperated by the methods pursued by the Swarajists." Pandit Motilal said: "That is a dictum which I very much value, because it concedes almost my whole case. The first and immediate cause for the formation of the Coalition is the exasperation of the Liberals and other friends who went to Bombay, to attend the Conference. Exasperation always implies a certain amount of anger, a certain amount of irritation, so that the motive, the first impulse which actuated our friends was that of anger and irritation at the methods pursued by the Swarajists. I could understand if the Government was irritated by our methods, but for these devoted patriots to say that they were irritated by our methods is, to say the least, surprising. I should have expected them to have acted in sorrow and not in anger. They might have heaved a sigh of grief at their (Swarajists) misguided action with the pure object of serving the country. What was it that gave rise to exasperation? They found that the "walk-out" and the old cry of obstruction was to be the Swarajist electioneering cry. It shows that the "walk-out" and obstruction are things that impressed the public in a manner different from that in which it impressed our friends. When the Swarajists walked out from the Assembly, those who stayed behind thought to themselves, "Who will listen to us after this? Let us try to put our own meaning on the "walk-out." Let us try to fritter down their obstructive policy and let us try to pose as the best friends of the people."

ENGLISH PRESS STUNNED.

He had received a bundle of cuttings from the English Press about the news of the "walk-out." The news was there but no comment. The English Press was apparently stunned at this action of the Swarajists. The word went forth from Delhi, and the Swarajists in all the Councils in all the different provinces in the remotest parts of India responded to a man by walking out of the legislatures. That conveyed a deeper meaning than any amount of interviews and interpretations that the Liberals might put on it. Well, but what was the true meaning of it? It was this. From the day the Swarajists came out, all life fled from the Assembly. It was now a soulless body lying helpless at the feet of the Bureaucracy. The Liberals and the Independents felt the humiliation and it was to wipe out the disgrace that they held the conference at Bombay. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru had admitted that the Conference might be described as inopportune if it turned out to be that. The sole object of the Coalition was temporary union for the purposes of the election. Taking this with the earlier admission he made, namely, that it was exasperation that led to the holding of the Conference, the only inference that could be drawn was that the sole object of the Coalition was a temporary union for the purposes of the election. The speaker thus claimed to have established his point out of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's own mouth.

NEW PARTY—A CONGLOMERATE.

Pandit Motilal next referred to the statement of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru that "He did not believe in the merging of the various parties until they knew how the combined Party would work and it would be unwise for the constituent elements of the Coalition to abolish their separate existence." Pandit Nehru said: "They are very cautious and do not trust each other. Does not that exactly bear out the third point which I made yesterday, namely, that even after the Coalition, each group will go its own way? There is no combination or coalition, except in so far as it is opposition to the Swaraj Party. When I heard of this Coalition it reminded me of a conglomerate in the first stage of geological formation. I see many students in this hall. They would know that a conglomerate at this stage is a mass of loose pebbles and small and large stones held together by wet sand. It takes a very long period for this mass to solidify but in the present instance, the rains are very near and we shall soon find the sand washed away and the pebbles left scattered all over the country as they have been in the past."

NEHRU'S FAITH IN RESPONSIVISTS.

Referring to the statement of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru that Mr. M. R. Jayakar was throughout the Conference in complete agreement with their object and plan of action and distinctly helpful in the creation of the new party, Pandit Motilal said: "This was most amusing to me knowing as I do the views of Mr. M. R. Jayakar, my erstwhile comrade in arms. It is putting it the other way about to say that Mr. Jayakar agreed with them. What really happened in all probability was that it was they who went out of their way by adopting group civil disobedience in order to accommodate Mr. Jayakar and his Party. Now as I said last night, the Responsive Co-operators stand upon a separate footing from the Liberals. The differences between them and ourselves are very few. You know that till recently we have been working shoulder to shoulder without the least friction and if I may take this opportunity as the leader of the Swaraj Party, to say it, I should say that I got the fullest co-operation and the fullest loyalty from this group of members. The difficulty for the other group is this that our old friends the Responsivists have not forgotten their old love. That is the fear in the mind of the other group. If they go out of the Coalition what will remain, I will tell you what will remain. The moment the Responsivists walk out from the new Party, you will see that group civil disobedience will disappear from their programme. It is to keep them that group civil disobedience has been introduced there as a sort of bait for them."

Pandit Motilal then proceeded to comment on Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's next statement that "I would sooner be a Swarajist than a feeble and weak copy of his." He said: "This is the most remarkable sentence in the interview and it deserves to be written in letters of gold. That is a declaration of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru that inspires hope in me—a hope which I have never before entertained. What is the programme of this Party? It will not take much time for a gentleman of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's ability to find out that the programme is nothing but a weak copy of the Swarajist programme, and therefore as soon as he has found this out he will walk over to us instead of walking out."—A. P.

(Message incomplete.)

SWARAJ TO OBLITERATE COMMUNALISM.

PANDIT MOTILAL ON PRESENT SITUATION.

LAHORE, April 9.

Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar addressed a crowded gathering to-night outside Morigate under the presidency of Lala Dunichand on the present political situation and the work before the Swaraj Party and the Congress.

Pandit Motilal Nehru who spoke for over an hour, in Hindustani, said he had no heart to appear before them to discuss party politics under the shadow of the awful tragedy that was being enacted in Calcutta. But as friends requested him to speak he consented. Referring to the terrible happiness in Calcutta Pandit Motilal said: "Details are not yet known, but what is known is enough to send a thrill of horror throughout the country. As a result of the senseless dispute between the two communities of India, over 40 Indians have been killed and over 300 have been seriously injured. The cause so far known is the insistence of one community on playing music in a certain locality and the equal insistence of the other community against playing any music in that locality. The riot, however, was not confined to that locality, but spread like wild fire to the various other quarters of the town. Unoffending men of either community were belaboured by the roughs of other communities for the sole offence of being what they were. And to what purpose? Only to strengthen the hold of a third party on both, and cement its power by their own blood. Public men have for years past been trying their best to find a solution of the communal problems which are the curse of our country. But in spite of their efforts things have been going from bad to worse. I have also taken my humble part in the endeavour to bring the two communities together. But the conviction has grown upon me, and is now fully confirmed that it is not by framing artificial rules of conduct which we have no power to enforce that we can put an end to the communal differences. These differences, in my opinion, are not inherent in commu-

(Continued on next page)

SITUATION IN CALCUTTA.

PEACE REIGNS EVERYWHERE.

ALLEGED PROHIBITION OF UNITY MEETING?

CALCUTTA, April 10.

Late in the afternoon three men were removed to the Medical College Hospital, the victims being all Hindus. One of the men named Ramnadhar is reported to have received a gunshot wound.

Two other cases of assault with lathies were reported from the Central Avenue and Chitpur Road in consequence of which two pedestrians were injured.

Barring these incidents the situation was peaceful everywhere. More shops in Chitpur and other places were opened in the course of the day. Enquiries made late in the evening showed that no further disturbance had taken place.

The Mahomedan coachman who was assaulted in Burra Bazar three days ago was also admitted into the Medical College Hospital this afternoon. It is reported that an influential Mahomedan was prevented from holding a meeting of Hindus and Mahomedans on the Howrah maiden this afternoon with a view to preaching Hindu-Muslim unity.—A. P.

NORMAL STATE OF AFFAIRS

CALCUTTA, April 10.

Calcutta may now be said to have almost returned to the normal state of affairs. No fresh cases of assault were reported to-day, although rumours were current in Burrabazar and Jorasanko that one or two pedestrians were molested. No cases were admitted in hospitals up to 3 o'clock this afternoon and no more deaths were reported. Most of the shops in Harrison Road were open and business amongst the Marwari piece-goods merchants was carried on as usual. Things, however, were different in Upper Chitpore Road where most of the shops remained closed. Traffic all round was normal. Military pickets have not yet been withdrawn although they were fewer in number than on the previous days. Along with the police they patrolled the affected areas as usual.

SEQUEL TO FIRING ON MOB.

In connection with the recent disturbance in Maniktolla, a Bengali was reported to have fired a few shots on the mob wounding four men. On enquiry the police arrested Amulya Charan Bhar, said to be a man of position, on a charge of causing grievous

(Continued on next page).

LEADERS AT SABARMATI

FRESH MOVE FOR COALITION

WILL TWO WINGS OF CONGRESS MEET?

AHMEDABAD, Apr. 9.

What happened between Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mahatma Gandhi in the informal conversations they held recently over the prospects and possibilities of reuniting all political parties within the Congress fold is not known. Mahatma Gandhi has, however, postponed his contemplated visit to Mussoorie, in course of the next few days by another week. It is understood that Mahatmaji welcomes the efforts to bring together all parties but is reluctant to take any active part in bringing about such reunion. His view is that it is for the Swarajist leaders to determine the desirability as well as the terms of the reunion. Mahatmaji, it is understood, will however oppose any demand for cancellation of clause relating to khaddar wear.

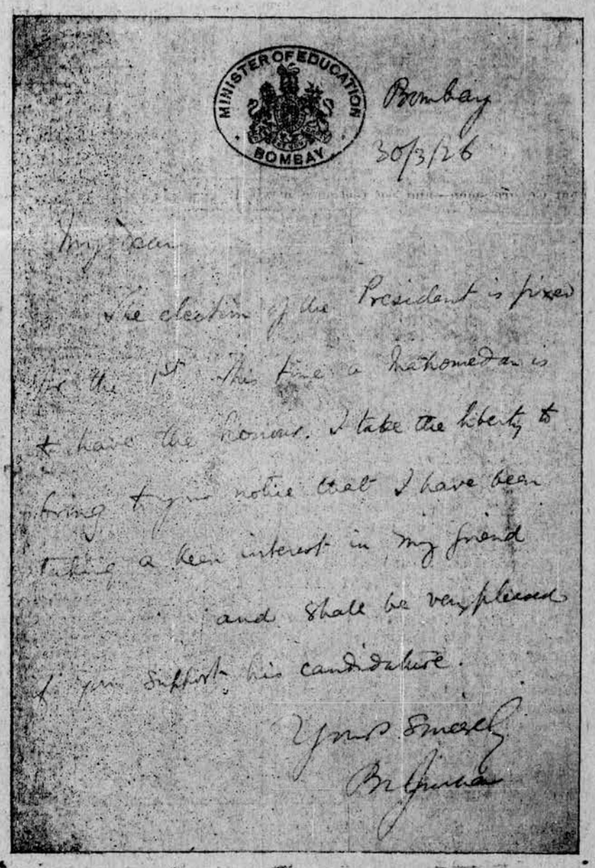
It is understood that exchange of views is taking place between the Swarajist leaders. The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Messrs. S. Srinivasa Iyengar and T. C. Goswamy and Lala Lajpatrai favour some compromise which, while accommodating the Responsivists, may exclude the Liberals and the Independents. Some of the Swarajist leaders are said to be opposed to any idea of compromise and want to fight the Responsivists along with others at the next elections, as they hold that it would be only asking for embarrassment after the elections are over. It is likely that Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Malaviya, Mr. M. R. Jayakar and a few other leaders will confer with Mahatma Gandhi at Sabarmati in the course of the next fortnight. All parties are anxious that final decision should be reached before the end of this month.—Free Press of India.

OFFICIALS & ELECTIONS.

MR. JADHAV'S LETTER.

"A PRETTY LITTLE STORY."

We pointed out the other day that attempts were made by officialdom to interfere with the free choice by members of the Corporation of their President. The following is a facsimile of a letter addressed by the Hon. Mr. Jadhav, Minister of Education, to one of the members of the Corporation, speaks for itself and is an eloquent commentary on the statement made by Mr. H. P Mody in his letter published in "The Chronicle" on Saturday last that during the recent presidential election "the pretty little story which has been got up bears no relation to facts". As the names of the members to whom and on whose behalf the letter has been addressed have no relevance to the issue of official influence in deciding the election, they have been struck off:—


MINISTER OF EDUCATION
BOMBAY
Bombay
30/3/26
My dear
The election of the President is fixed
for the 5th. This time a Mahomedan is
to have the honour. I take the liberty to
bring to your notice that I have been
taking a keen interest in my friend
and shall be very pleased
if you support his candidature.
Yours Sincerely
B. G. Jadhav

SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

HOPES OF EARLY PEACE.

LONDON, April 11.

Paris.—"The situation in Morocco is clearing up. Everything encourages the hope that peace will soon be restored" declared M. Painleve in an interview.—Reuter.

"CAPTURE THE LEGISLATURES."

APPEAL TO RETURN ONLY CONGRESS CANDIDATES.

PLEA FOR UNITY IN CONGRESS.

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA'S APPEAL TO THE VOTERS.

A meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held in the evening of Sunday at the Congress House, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M. L. A., presiding. Speeches were made on "Capturing the local bodies and Legislatures by the Congress" by Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta and Balubhai T. Desai.

In opening the proceedings the Chairman in a forceful speech depicted the existing state of local bodies such as Village Panchayats, Local Boards and Municipalities and said that they were practically unable to discharge their duties and responsibilities because their finances were very limited and because they had a number of calls on their purse. It was the local bodies that were in direct touch with the masses and it was, therefore, all the more necessary to capture them. What wonderful work for the benefit of the masses the local bodies could do was illustrated by an example of the Thana District Local Board that resolved in 1921 by a Swarajist majority to use the services of primary school teachers under its control for carrying on anti-liquor propaganda and to sanction a sum of Rs. 3,000 for that purpose. Of course, as the sanction was vetoed by the Collector, the sum was not spent; but that was an illustration of what good work could be done and how the Congress programme could be worked without the Congress, collecting any special funds for the purpose, only if the Congress captured the local bodies.

A PEACEFUL REVOLUTION.

There would be tremendous effect on the politics both in India and abroad if the local bodies sided with the Congress. That would mean a most peaceful revolution, and the very existence of the bureaucracy would then be in danger. To reach that stage it was absolutely necessary to capture those bodies and work them on national lines.

A POLITICAL PINJRAPOLE.

Capturing the Legislatures, cave the Council of State which was only a political pinjrapole where old cattle were fed and maintained, was, the speaker continued, perhaps more necessary. It was a threadbare subject and hardly heeded any discussion. The Congress had already been organising the elections, and other parties like the Responsivists and the newly-formed Nationalist Party had also declared their intention to do so. For the latter party, Mr. Mehta said, it had died before it was born. It was clearly buried within a week of its existence and nothing more was heard of it. It was a party of big people but not great people. The gentlemen assembled the other day at the China Bag were all big people, but none of them, save a few exceptions here and there, were great people. While on the other hand the Congress leaders such as Mahatma Gandhi and Pundit Motilal Nehru were men who had wonderful hold over the masses. The Nationalist Party which was ushered into existence only a few days back adopted the same programme of civil disobedience the Congress had declared, but the party itself had ceased to function. Taking the party from its programme which was only a coloured imitation of the Congress programme, he did not see any necessity of any new party. He could claim that the Congress programme was the one supported by the whole of India.

NO ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICE.

To press the claim of the people on the Government, it was absolutely necessary to capture the legislatures, provincial and central. It should not be for accepting offices as the Responsivists wanted, as under the existing circumstance when Government wanted to continue its liquor trade which degenerated "1,400 miles of humanity" every year in India, to carry on its administration, it was absolutely impossible for any patriotic Indian to accept a Ministership and help the Government. The speaker made no promises as to what the Congress Party would do in the Councils; but he said that it would strive its utmost to safeguard the best interests of the country.

Mr. Mehta pointed out the jugglery of the Finance Member of the Government of India in paying up the 15 crores of rupees spent in creating the Raisina or the New Delhi and we wanted Swaraj so that there would be a national Finance Member who would not try to feed foreigners from Indian money, but safeguard the interests of India instead.

A HOPE FOR UNITY.

He had read that morning a report from Ahmedabad that efforts were being made to unite the two wings of the National Congress and that the leaders of the Responsivists were meeting in Conference with the Swarajya Party and Congress leaders at Ahmedabad on the 20th instant. Mr. Mehta said that none would be more glad than he to see that the Congress was again a united body. He had shed many a tear of blood on the unfortunate divisions among the Congressmen, as he had to part with his revered friend and colleague Tatya Saheb Kelkar with whom he had spent the best years of his life. He was, therefore, overtaken with joy to find that unity was again in sight. He appealed to his hearers to return only Congress candidates to the legislatures and see the good results achieved by the legislatures captured by Congressmen.

NO GOOD FROM COUNCILS.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai who next addressed the meeting deprecated the feeling of communalism in politics and expressed with regret that during the voting at the last Municipal elections in Bombay it was communalism rather than Nationalism that prevailed. He warned his audience to be careful and take a lesson from it. He was firmly of opinion that nothing good could be done in the Legislatures, but the only thing that could be done by the Congress capturing them was preventing the evil that might be done to the people by those bodies if anti-Congressmen were returned.

With a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. B. G. Kher the meeting came to a close.

DEPRESSION IN COTTON TRADE.

PUBLIC ENQUIRY TO BE URGED.

LONDON, April 10.

A mass meeting will be held at the end of April to propose a resolution requesting the Government to order an enquiry on the lines of the Coal Commission with regard to the continued depression in the cotton trade, especially with regard to recapitalisation during the turnover period of 1919-20. It is notified that a circular to sixteen cotton companies has been issued by the Shareholders and Loanholders Protection Association.—Reuter.

FLIGHT TO THE POLE.

CAPT. AMUNDSEN LEAVING FOR SPITZBERGEN.

LONDON, April 11.

Oslo.—His Majesty the King received Capt. Amundsen and Mr. Ellsworth who are shortly leaving by steamer for Spitzbergen to get ready for the arrival of the airship "Norge" which, however, is not likely to start for the Pole before the end of May. The American legation afterwards gave a luncheon to Mr. Ellsworth and Capt. Amundsen to whom the American Minister presented the American flag from President Coolidge which he hoped would eventually be placed at the Pole together with flags presented by the Kings of Norway and Italy. The Minister also conveyed President Coolidge's best wishes for the success of the flight.—Reuter.

DEATH OF GERMAN ADMIRAL

LONDON, April 11.

Berlin.—The death has occurred of the German Admiral Merten Pasha who commanded the Dardanelles during the War.—Reuter.

INDIAN NATIONAL PARTY.

BENGAL BRANCH FORMED.

CALCUTTA, April 11.

A Bengal branch of the Indian National Party was formed at a meeting held in the rooms of the Indian Association yesterday under the presidency of Surendranath Mullick. It was resolved among other things that the branch would have no permanent presidents or vice presidents and that the executive authority would be vested in the executive committee.—A. P

LATE SIR K. G. GUPTA'S "SHRADH."

HANDSOME CHARITIES.

CALCUTTA, April 11.

The *sradh* ceremony of the late Sir K. G. Gupta was performed this morning and in celebration of the occasion J. C. Gupta and his brothers made handsome donations towards the funds of the Sadharan Brahma Samaj, the Social Service League, the Deaf and Dumb School and other institutions.—A. P.

CENTRAL SIKH LEAGUE.

RUNNING ITS OWN CANDIDATES.

AMRITSAR, April 10.

The Central Sikh League has notified that it should run its own candidates for the Punjab Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly.—A. P.

BAGHDAD IN DANGER.

UNPRECEDENTED FLOOD IN TIGRIS.

HEAVY DAMAGE TO BUILDINGS AND GOODS

LONDON, April 10.

Baghdad, April 9.—The safety of Baghdad is seriously threatened by unprecedented flood in the Tigris river which has breached near the Royal Palace. The palace has been evacuated and is surrounded by a fierce torrent.—Reuter.

KING FEISAL HASTILY SUMMONED.

LATER.

The safety of Baghdad is seriously threatened by the breach in the left bank of the Tigris in the immediate vicinity of the Royal Palace barely one mile from the city. The height of the river equals the record attained three years ago when nearly five hundred square miles of country were under water. To-day's breach occurred in the noon and steadily widened in the afternoon. To-night an enormous volume of water was Pouring through the date gardens in the vicinity of the Palace, flooding the surrounding desert.

Thousands of men are working feverishly strengthening, the flood protection walls which encircled Baghdad. Labour is being conscripted by the Police. The first building to be flooded out was the Palace. King Faisal, who is being away in his country seat a hundred miles away for superintending the operations in his cotton estate, has been wired for and he is hurriedly returning to Baghdad to-night by a special train. The Royal ladies have been removed very speedily to the house of Nuri Pasha, Minister of War.

The Palace gardens present a scene of devastation. Mass of wreckage where whirled round the palm trees by the ever increasing current. An aide-de-camp of the ex-King Ali who was asleep was forgotten, but some hours later a boat was sent to rescue him.

PALACE THREATENED.

Hundreds of refugees whose reed-huts have been swept away are encamped near the Palace. The Palace is now surrounded by water and grave fears are entertained regarding its safety. There was no time to remove the Royal possessions. Failing subsidence of the river to-night the British and Iraqui authorities are seriously concerned at the prospect of an inundation of large areas of the city.—Reuter.

HEAVY DAMAGE TO BUILDINGS AND GOODS.

BAGHDAD, April 10.

5,000 men, who are employed throughout day and night, have succeeded so far in saving Baghdad from the menace of unprecedented floods due to the bursting of the bank of the Tigris river. But the prospect, to-night, if anything, is more gloomy than yesterday. The city is protected by embankment two miles long. Water is rising rapidly in the desert to the north and the east of the city, and threatens to undermine the embankment with consequences, the gravity of which it is impossible to overemphasise. If flood waters penetrate into the city, thousands of houses, built of mud and brick, would collapse. The level of the Tigris fell to-night by eight centimetres, but the breach in the river bank in the vicinity of the Royal Palace has increased in width. A thousand tons of water is every second sweeping through the Royal gardens.

STATIONS AND BUILDINGS COLLAPSE

The principal loss to the commercial interests has been incurred by the flooding of the Baghdad North Railway Station which is now five feet under water. Many stations and buildings have collapsed. Eleven locomotives and a quantity of the rolling stock were moved to a place of safety on Friday night. 50,000 bales of merchandise, mostly sugar, with considerable quantity of piecegoods and cigarettes, contained in the Railway bonded warehouse and in goods-trucks of a total value of approximately, a quarter million sterling, are under water. Hopes are entertained of saving one-third of merchandise in the event of the floods subsiding.

Fine work is being done by the new Arab army which, encouraged by the strains of their own brass bands, are moving enormous quantities of earth to reinforce the protecting banks. 10,000 people, men, women and children have collected on the east embankment and are anxiously scanning the new inland sea which now constitutes the north and east boundary of Baghdad.—Reuter.

MINERS' DISPUTE.

DELEGATE CONFERENCE,

LONDON, Apr. 9.

The Miners' delegate conference did not reach a definite decision, but unanimously adopted the executive's recommendations cabled earlier. Another delegate conference is being called to arrive at a final decision.

The executive has succeeded in carrying through a moderate policy and has avoided for the moment a decision which would have the effect of rejecting the owners' proposals outright creating, a deadlock. It is probable that the miners' leaders will confer with Government before meeting the owners. The executive is acting on the advice of the Industrial Committee of the Trades Union Congress that the negotiations should be continued in order that the points of difference between the parties might be reduced to the smallest dimensions.—Reuter.

FAKED UP COALITION.

(Continuous from previous page).

rities themselves, but are a result of the alien rule under which we live. It can hardly be doubted that the atmosphere in which one lives very materially affects both one's physical and mental condition, and what applies to individuals applies equally to communities. The atmosphere created by an alien rule in a country long held in subjection tends to induce a mental condition very similar to that of a man who unable to fight his enemy gives vent to his anger by picking a quarrel with a friend. As certain climates and surroundings cause particular diseases so does long subjection to an alien rule introduce this disease of communalism into the body politic and as a change to a better climate and surroundings overcomes disease so does a change from slavery to Swaraj obliterate all communalism. We feel ourselves unable to offer battles to the bureaucracy and in our despair we turn to our own people and cover our disappointment by quarreling with each other.

THE ONLY SOLUTION.

The only solution, in my opinion, is Swaraj. But then the question is put whose Swaraj? Is it going to be from among the various warring communities? Is it going to be a Hindu or a Mussalman Swaraj, and, if either, what is going to happen to the other community once it is placed at the mercy of its implacable foe? My answer is that if Swaraj is to come at all it must and cannot but be Swaraj of all communities. No single community, however strong, can secure Swaraj for itself to the exclusion of others. Let the Hindus try to have their own 'raj' and Mussalmans to have theirs. The one necessary condition is to get rid of the foreign "raj." Let them hate each other as much as they like but combine to get rid of the foreign "raj." In the process of acting together for that purpose they are bound to cultivate a common feeling between themselves which would in the course of time, obliterate the hankering for Hindu or Mussalman "raj" and establish Swaraj for both. Whatever their mutual differences may be, they have to realise the fact that the elimination of foreign element is necessary for the "raj" that they want, and once they begin to work for it they cannot but end with Swaraj for both."

BOMBAY CONFERENCE.

Referring to the formation of the new Party at Bombay Pandit Motilal Nehru said he was anxious to guard against any misunderstanding when speaking of parties, their interests best, and who had faced the He particularly made an exception of the so-called Responsivists who, till recently, were his brothers-in-arms and for whom he had the highest respect. They might differ from the speaker on one or two points, but they had a ring of true metal in them. They were not arm-chair politicians of the Liberal or Moderate type but true servants of the country willing to serve it at the cost of their lives. They had refused to join the new Party in view of the negotiations now proceeding between them and the Swaraj Party. There was every hope of their difference with the Swaraj Party being made up, but whether those differences were or were not made up they would always command the respect of all Congressmen.

Pandit Motilal Nehru then criticised in detail the proceedings of the Bombay Conference and the resolutions adopted by it, and he characterised them as colourable imitation of the Swarajist policy, which, he said, was the sincerest form of flattery. But why he was surprised at was that those to whom the very words "direct action" were what red rag was to the bull, had so far reconciled themselves to the idea as to include individual and group civil disobedience in their programme.

Concluding, Pandit Motilal said they had seen the work of the Moderates in the first Assembly and of the Swarajists in the second and could easily judge who served bureuacracy with courage and determination. They should therefore select as their servants in the coming Legislatures those who had stood the test and who were ready to fight for them and for the cause of Swaraj with sincerity and sacrifice. (Loud applause.)—A. P.

MOST MISCHIEVOUS MENTALITY.

LALALAJPAT RAI ON ACCEPTANAE OF OFFICE.

LAHORE, April 10.

Before another crowded gathering this evening, at Bradlaugh Hall, Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar and Pandit Motilal Nehru delivered lengthy speeches explaining the aims and objects of the Swaraj Party and criticising the methods adopted by the Coalition Party at Bombay.

Lala Lajpat Rai, who presided over the meeting, spoke in Hindustani and asked the people to stand on principles, and fight boldly for freedom, and never to acquiesce in foreign rule. Continuing he said: "It is the most dangerous thing to make acceptance of office as the basis for going to the Councils. The mentality of accepting office and to make is the basis of an election cry is most mischievous and it must be checked.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

His Excellency the Viceroy granted an interview to Mr. Gratton, on Thursday. The Viceroy and Lady Irwin left Delhi for Dehra Dun on Thursday.

A Lahore message says:—"Justice Le Rossignol, having been granted leave from 10th April to 15th July, the Governor in Council has appointed Justice Kanwar Dalipsingh to act as Judge of the Lahore High Court during his absence, or until further orders."

SITUATION IN CALCUTTA.

(Continued from previous page).

hurt by a rash and negligent act. He was placed before the Deputy Commissioner, Northern Division, when it was contended on his behalf that his house was attacked by the mob because he had given shelter to some Mahomedans and that he had fired the shots in self-defence. He was released on bail.

A Bengali named Satish Chandra De who was arrested in Central Avenue by military picket on a charge of having in his possession a piece of sharp iron plate has been remanded to custody. The police have also arrested a Durwan named Sitaram Dubey, in the employ of a Bhatia merchant, on a charge of having in his possession his master's gun with 28 cartridges, 11 of which were blank. The man has been granted bail pending enquiry.—A. P.

CALCUTTA, April 9.

The peaceful situation of the morning was not disturbed by any untoward incidents till late this afternoon. The position has decidedly improved and it is hoped that from tomorrow the normal condition will prevail in the city. Some of the shops in the affected area near Chitpur and Harrison Road were not opened but it is expected that they will be opened tomorrow morning. No fresh case of assault or loot has been reported.

Two deaths occurred in the hospials among the wounded rioters admitted there, making the total deaths forty-three. No arrests were made to-day. All tram cars and buses were running as usual even through the disturbed areas.

A FALSE PANIC.

Disturbances of a very minor character were reported to have taken place in the early hour of this morning.

Shortly after two o'clock this morning an alarm was received by Rai Bahadur P. C. Lahiri, Deputy Commissioner of Police, that some trouble between Kabulis and Hindus was apprehended at Grey Street. The Deputy Commissioner with a number of European Sergeants and armed pickets proceeded to the place, when the mob dispersed.

It appears that about a dozen Kabulis went out of their house in Grey street to take their meal at a hotel. Some Hindus of the locality who apparently thought that the Kabulis were out for mischief, raised an alarm and soon a large number of people collected. The mob pelted stones at the Kabulis who returned to their house and bolted the door. The Kabulis then got on to the terrace and it is reported pelted stones at the mob, who on the arrival of police dispersed.

In another case the police dispersed a mob that had collected in Rashmoni Bazar as a result of a false panic that was created by some men.

The Hon. Sir Hugh Stephenson and Mr. Armstrong, Commissioner of Police, toured in the affected areas this morning. All the the mosques in the northern city were specially guarded by the police and troops and the Jumma prayer were performed peacefully.

ANOTHER FALSE ALARM.

A false panic was created in the mill area at Rishra that trouble was apprehended amongst the coolies in one of the jute mills and that a blacksmith had been preparing swords to cope with the riots. A rumour was also current in the locality that the Mahomedan workers of the mill had been planning to desecrate the great temple of Juggernath at Mahesh. Mr. Donovan, District Magistrate of Hooghly, accompanied by Mr. Simpson, the S.D.O. and the Superintendent of the Police, Hooghly, proceeded to the place followed by Mr. Jones of the Police and Inspectors and sub-Inspectors of the Serampore Police. Everything was quiet and there were no indications of people being restive. The rumour was finally found to be false. Precautions have been taken to guard against any future trouble.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION POSTPONED.

A. B. Sc. student who was to have sat at the final examination of the Calcutta University on Friday appeared before the Controller of Examinations and alleged that he was attacked by a Mahomedan at Dharamtala and escaped without getting any serious injuries. The student appeared much agitated. The other examinees numbering altogether 17 also became nervous and with the concurrence of the students and some members of the Syndicate the examination was postponed. The Controller stated that some of the students had previously made a representation asking for the postponement of the examination owing to the riots.—A. P.

BASELESS RUMOURS.

CALCUTTA, Apr. 9.

The whole of Friday up till late hours in the night the situation everywhere was quiet. From enquiries made from official circles it has been ascertained that there did not occur any stray cases of assault throughout the day and night, and that no fresh cases had been admitted in either of the four hospitals. The condition of the two persons injured on the previous day is said to be critical. No further bodies were removed to the morgue.

There were rumours current in the Jorasanko section of the town on Friday afternoon, that two Mahomedans had been stabbed by Hindus, one at the crossing of Zakaria Street and the Central Avenue and the other in Singhoobagan, but these cases lacked confirmation.

Most of the shops in the Cross Street and Pagyaputty were opened by police pursuasions but most of the shops on the Harrison Road were closed. Jumma Prayers in all the mosques in the city were performed peacefully under a strong police guard. Two Hindus and two Mahomedans arrested during the riots for disorderly conduct were fined, while four other Mahomedans were warned and discharged.

"UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLIES" ORDER.

The District Magistrate of Howrah has issued an order, under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, declaring all assemblies of more than five persons unlawful, and instructing the police to arrest persons forming such gatherings. This was done as a precautionary measure owing to the panic that has been created in Howrah as a result of the riots.

An armed police patrol was very vigilant the whole day and night, and all officers were working hard for the maintenance of peace in the town.

WELCOME MOVE OF THE PRESS.

At a conference of vernacular press representatives held in the Mayors room this afternoon, it was agreed that all newspapers should do their best not to write anything which might tend to aggravate the present situation, such as imputing the blame for what had occurred to any particular community. The conference also deprecated the formation of organisations on communal lines for the defence of those arrested in connection with the riots.—A. P.

COMMUNAL FIGHTS APPREHENDED.

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN IN RANGOON.

RANGOON, April 10.

A rumour spread in some parts of the city to-day, probably at the instance of mischief makers, that there would be communal fights between Punjabi Hindus and Muslims during the Juma Prayer time and as a result of this rumour several shops, particularly in the Moghul Street, were closed. Police have taken precautionary measures and have posted constables at all the important stations.—A. P.

SHORT-LIVED GREEK MUTINY.

LONDON, April 10.

Athens.—It is officially stated that Majors Bakirdji, Karakoufa and Zefas led the mutiny of a small number of troops which occupied Karabournu in the Gulf of Salonika. Karabournu has been surrounded by the fleet which was ordered to proceed to Salonika. It has subsequently been announced that the mutineers have surrendered.—Reuter.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST GENERAL PLASTIRAS.

LONDON, Apr. 10.

Greek censorship has prevented the accurate appraisement of the situation, which, however, is reflected in the latest mail papers which anticipate excitement on the occasion of the Presidential election, alleging that General Plastiras, leader of the revolution of 1922, who was last year expelled from the country, has clandestinely re-crossed the frontier. Papers credit him with the intention of engineering a seditious movement at the end of March.

PLASTIRAS ELUDES ARREST.

An Athens message of 7th April received to-day says:—It is announced that Government has offered a reward of half a million drachmae for the arrest of General Plastiras, but, apparently, the latter has lived up to his reputation for elusiveness.—Reuter.

ALL MALCONTENTS SURRENDER.

LONDON, April 9.

Wires were set buzzing with military and naval orders all over the country on the receipts of the news of the outbreak at midnight. Troops from Athens immediately entrained for Salonica, and other garrisons were instructed to be prepared.

A fleet sailed at five this morning with orders to shell the insurgents if necessary. All Malcontents surrendered at 11-45 this morning, and the ringleader has been despatched to Athens for court-martial. A communique says that the insurgents do not exceed 400. An officer is reported to have declared that the movement was not aimed at Government, but at the heads of the army in Salonica.

M. MALVY'S SUCCESSOR

LONDON, Apr. 10.

Paris.—M. Durand, Minister of Agriculture, has been appointed Minister of Interior in succession to M. Malvy.—Reuter.

HERRIOT TO RETURN TO POWER ?

LONDON, April 10.

Paris.—The franc has dropped three points coincident with M. Malvy's resignation. Apparently his departure is interpreted, in financial circles, as paving the way for M. Herriot's return to power which will mean a Cartellist Minister with a Socialist financial programme, including a capital levy—a prospect hardly reassuring for the money market. M. Durand is a Radical like M. Malvy.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

A Rome message says:—Captain Amundsen's airship "Norge" semi-rigid Italian dirigible which will be used for Amundsen-Ellsworth North Polar Expedition, left for Pulham at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, *en route* to Oslo.

The death has occurred of Percy Bigland who recently returned from a tour of the Quaker Mission centres in India.

CHINESE TANGLE.

REQUEST TO GOVT. TO RESTORE POLITICAL SITUATION.

LONDON, April 10.

Peking.—Leaders of Kuominchun have requested Government to restore the political situation. They have released Tsao Jon, ex-President of the Republic and his Cabinet officials. They called on the Senior Minister, and stated that General Lu Chung-lin had placed himself under Wu Pei-fu, and that Chang Chi-chiang, the nominal head of Kuominchun, had agreed to this action due to the growing discontent with Feng Yu-hsiang. Kuominchun also

A COUP D'ETAT ?

A KAOMINCHUN PROCLAMATION.

LONDON, April 10.

Peking.—The action of the leaders of Kuominchun is tantamount to a "coup d'etat" carried out with greatest secrecy. The gates of the city were closed last night, telephones were cut off for several hours and the headquarters of Tuan Chi-Jui, the Chief Executive, were surrounded. Otherwise there were no signs of important events impending.

A Kuominchun proclamation has been posted which says that Tuan Chi-Jui, since he assumed office, has done all kinds of mischief detrimental to the people of the country, his worst offences being the signing of a gold franc agreement without approval of the people, and the recent massacre of the students which has aroused the hate and indignation of the people and we are obliged to take drastic measures against him and his Anfu supporters."

Tuan Chi-Jui's bodyguard has adopted Kuominchun uniform, and has been removed to another part of the city as a new mixed brigade. It transpires that Tuan Chi-Jui entered the French Legation before the "coup d'etat."—Reuter.

informed the Senior Officer that Tuan Chi-jui had resigned, and Ly Chang-lon would be responsible for the maintenance of the peace and order in Peking.—Reuter.

THE NIZAM AND THE BERARS.

(Continued from page 6.)

question in order to bring it to an equitable settlement satisfactory to both parties.

Coming to the "Protecting Power" of the British Government, it may be averred that it cuts both ways. Have the British Government realised to what extent they are indebted to His Exalted Highness the Nizam and other States in preserving peace and tranquility in their own States at a time when the Non-co-operation Movement was at its height and when the British India was passing through a tremendous and unparalleled crisis because every corner of India was seething with discontent and Law and Order were replaced by violence and disorder? It is at this juncture that His Exalted Highness as the Ruler of the first State alone with other States afforded complete co-operation to the British Government when it was denied in British India. Is it not then the refusal on the part of the British Government to adjust matters by mutual settlement with regard to Berar a breach of sacred duty to do justice and as such it is regretted? These are very serious and imperial questions which require the grave and earnest consideration of those Great Britishers and Imperialists who have the cause of their country at heart. Let it not be said that the Britishers who hold India in sacred trust failed in their duty by denying elementary justice to His Exalted Highness who by all legitimate claims conceivable has a right to demand the retransfer of Berar?

The position of His Exalted Highness is that of a faithful Ally in the Concert of Powers which has been necessary to quell a disturbance either in British India or in the Nizam's Dominions and as such historically and by virtue of various Treaties and Obligations, remains unchallenged and unaltered. When the mutual co-operation is demanded, the partners remain on an equal footing though Lord Reading by subtlety may not think so. It can also be submitted that the title of His Exalted Highness bestowed on the Ruler of Hyderabad is a mere mockery and is an insult added to injury if the obligations attached to the honour viz: that of equality etc. are not fulfilled. It is also natural under the circumstances that the succession to the throne is notified for acknowledgment as the word "*Sanad*" implies formal recognition. It is done in Europe when different Powers signify formal recognition of the particular Power in question through ambassadorial channel, It is merely the traditional practice followed by the States of equal footing.

It is understood that the decision arrived at by the collaboration of H. E. The late Viceroy and His Majesty's Secretary of State contained in the reply of 27th March last and conveyed to His Exalted Highness the Nizam has created a ferment amongst the thinking and educated Moslems throughout India which is perceptible individually or through various Moslem Associations and which is to the effect that His Majesty the King Emperor "through his responsible statesmen declined to own and recognise His Exalted Highness the Nizam as the faithful and helpful Ally because His Majesty's Ministers feel that they are prepared to risk and undo British status in India particularly through its Indian Potentates and if it is so they feel intensely grieved over the change.

Under the circumstances, it is patent that the position of His Exalted Highness is that of an equal partner in the Concert of Powers and as such he stands on an equality with the British Government.

In conclusion, as an Indian, I earnestly and confidently appeal to the sense of Justice and Fairplay of every Britisher to view the whole situation of Berar in a right perspective and not in the spirit of grab in order to come to a right and matured judgment which could be no other than the retransfer of Berar to its original owner namely His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad.

It is also earnestly and ardently desired that the friendly relationship that has existed from times immemorial between the Government of India and that of His Exalted Highness the Nizam may not be impaired but may be cemented by satisfactory solution of the Question of Berar.—Yours, etc.,

M. T. K.

April 10.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY

EIGHT MEN KILLED ON SPOT.

MINARET OF MOSQUE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

MADRAS, April 10.

According to a Vellore message to the "Madras Mail" Melvisharam, a small village about ten miles east of Vellore town, was the scene of a terrible tragedy on the night of Tuesday last. The message says it would appear that a torrential rain was falling accompanied by heavy thunder and lightning. Eleven Mussalmans took shelter in a mosque, one of the minarets of which was struck by lightning. Eight of the men were killed on the spot while the remainder were so severely injured as to necessitate their removal to the hospital. The minaret itself was damaged. Some indication of the force of the electric charge can be gathered from the fact that silver coins in the pockets of the men who were killed fused into a molten mass while one of the hanging lights was completely melted. One of the victims, it is reported, was a "hafeej" who had been specially invited from Conjeevaram to perform religious functions during the observance of Ramzan. The injured men who were removed to the hospital are stated to be making satisfactory progress.—A. P.

CALCUTTA MILL TRAGEDY.

MR. SPENCE RELEASED ON BAIL.

CALCUTTA, April 9.

There has been no further trouble at Naihati and the disturbance has been confined to Gouripore Jute Mill which is being guarded by armed police.

Mr. J. S. Spence, Assistant in charge of the weaving department who had been taken into custody on a charge of causing the death of a weaver in question by a rash and negligent act was later placed before the Sub-Divisional Officer, Barrackpore, and released on bail.—A. P.

GRAVE AIRFORCE DISASTER.

FIVE MEN KILLED.

LONDON, April 10.

Two officers and three aircraftsmen were killed as a result of a collision of two aeroplanes at Henlow.

LATER.

The Henlow aerodrome, in Bedfordshire, was this morning the scene of a worst air force disaster after the war. A giant Vickers-Vimy machine, piloted by the Flying Officer Charles Victor Lacey, who returned from leave to-day, carrying three mechanics, and engaged in parachute practice, was landing when an Avro machine piloted by the Flying Officer William Scott, took off. The machines collided at an altitude of a few hundred feet. Both plunged to the ground where they caught fire, the flames shooting 200 feet into the air. Five occupants died in this terrible blaze. The fire brigade controlled the flames for 30 minutes, but only twisted metal remained. Bodies of the victims were unrecognisable —Reuter.

HIS MAJESTY'S REGRETS,

LONDON, April 10

The British Ambassador at Rome has been commanded to convey His Majesty's regrets at the attempt on Sgr. Mussolini.—Reuter.

FRENCH DEBT NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, April 10.

Paris.—Following the Cabinet meeting M. Peret stated that he would not proceed to London before the end of next week. It is believed that M. Peret is awaiting certain information from Washington with regard to the negotiation at present proceeding with the United States Treasury.—Reuter.

SPANISH PREMIER'S OPTIMISM.

LONDON, April 10.

Madrid.—"Now the situation bears a more favourable aspect than ever before," declared the Premier to a press representative. He appealed to the press to maintain a discreet attitude in order not to embarrass the peace negotiations in Morocco.—Reuter.

UNTOUCHABILITY

INCONSISTENT WITH HINDUISM.

EETING AT CONGRESS HOUSE.

A crowded meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held in the Congress House compound on Saturday evening at 6-30 p.m., when Mr. K. Natarajan presided. Prominent among those present were Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the President of the Congress, Messrs. B. G. Kher, L. G. Khare, G. B. Trivedi and others.

Mr. K. P. Khadilker, who was asked by the Chairman to address the meeting first, said that the subject of the day was "Untouchability and Prohibition." He said that the Governments of Bombay, Punjab and Central Provinces had declared their policy of progressing towards total prohibition; but the Government of India did not favour the policy. Whenever the question of prohibition was discussed on the floor of the Central Legislatures, the Government of India declined to accept such a policy only on one plea that if the excise revenue disappeared, important departments such as education, etc., could not be maintained. That plea stopped further discussion on the subject. But it was necessary to remember that in America, prohibition had made a good progress. That progress was in spite of unfavourable public opinion and intense propaganda of the liquor and beer-dealers of England and other countries. While here in India public opinion was quite in favour of total prohibition. All the principal religions of India preached prohibition and it was only the action from the Government that was needed. The arguments advanced by the Government were quite flimsy and it was now for the people of India to bring pressure upon the Government to adopt a policy of total prohibition.

UNTOUCHABILITY INCONSISTENT WITH HINDUISM.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, M. L. A., who next addressed the gathering, said that the question of untouchability was a question of paramount importance. It was the object of the National Week programme to commemorate the tragedy of Jallianwalla Bag that united the forces of the Indian people and made Indians a nation. During that week, it was the duty of the people to resolve once again to wipe off the blot of untouchability that existed as a disgrace to Hinduism. The evil was at its worst in the South where human beings, who, according to the Hindu scriptures had souls representing God, were given treatment worse than a dog would get. Untouchability was not in the least consistent with Hinduism or any other religion and therefore it ought to go.

Speaking on prohibition Mr. Mehta said there was a proverb in Gujerati that people followed the King. The rulers of India were wedded to drink and were proud of doing a thing which Indians were ashamed of the other day the Governor of Bombay sipped from the same bowl that had passed round several members of the Municipal Corporation. Mr. Mehta pointed out that the situation in India was worse than in America and immediate steps were required to stop the daily increasing degradation of men and women. No help or sympathy could be expected from any new or old Governor or Viceroy as all of them were nursed and brought up in a pro-drink atmosphere. He had often declared that a system of Government that existed on revenue drawn from the wreckage of humanity should vanish rather than exist. It was, therefore, up to the people of India to determine on that National Day to try their best to force the drink evil out of India.

Mr. A. M. Saiyad, a worker of the Depressed Classes Missionary Society, next addressed the meeting on the necessity of removing untouchability.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi, speaking in Gujarati, said that without developing National Spirit, no Swaraj could be had; or even if it could be had, it could not be maintained. A nation that acceded equal rights to all its component parts was the only one fit to rule itself. It was therefore absolutely necessary to allow equal rights to those of the Indians who had been for Centuries denied any claim, to strengthen their claim for Swaraj.

The chairman in winding up the proceedings thanked Mrs. Naidu for giving him an opportunity to preside over a Congress meeting and congratulated her for her interview about the National Party. He said that if the Congress desired to have all parties in her fold, the way was all the more easier. He laid great stress on prohibition and said that the Congress should get a pledge given by all its members that they would totally abstain from drinking. That and patience were, in his opinion, absolutely necessary to make a solid progress towards reforms.

Mr. B. G. Kher, then, thanked Mr. Natarajan for presiding over the meeting of the evening, on behalf of the Congress Committee.

Owing to the severe outbreak of plague at Hissar, the Governor in Council has authorised the closure of all courts and offices excluding the Treasury at the District Headquarters for one month from 5th April.

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PANDIT MOTILAL AT LAHORE

ANOTHER BUSY DAY.

LAHORE, April 9.

Pandit Motilal Nehru had another busy day today holding private conversations with batches of political workers of the Punjab and discussing, it is understood, the question of the coming elections and the duty of the Punjab Congress Committee towards it. A prolonged conference again took place to-day between leaders about the differences that have lately arisen between the members of the local Congress Executive and at the special invitation Pandit Motilal, it is understood, is attending a meeting of the Executive Council of the Punjab Congress Committee which takes place this afternoon where the questions of the recent resignations of Lala Lajpatrai and others are to be discussed, but as to the actual result of the deliberations of the meeting, nothing is known outside as the meeting is confidential and is being held within closed doors.

After this meeting terminates Pandit Motilal and Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar will address a public meeting to-night outside the Morigate where they are expected to speak on the present political situation. To-night's meeting is meant for the non-English knowing public and to-morrow there will be another public meeting at Bradlaugh Hall where speeches will be delivered in English. Both Pandit Motilal and Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar are expected to leave Lahore the day after to-morrow by the Calcutta Mail.—A. P.

MESSAGE OF CHARKHA.

MAHATMA'S ADVICE TO LEGAL LUMINARIES.

MADRAS, April 10.

At the Mysore Lawyers' Conference which commenced its session at Tumkur yesterday, after the presidential address was over the following message from Mr. Gandhi was read amidst deafening cheers, "Hope, lawyers in conference will appreciate the message of the spinning wheel, adopt khaddar and make some return to the poor by devoting some time religiously spinning, and by paying a portion of their income to the Deshbandhu Memorial Fund, whose object is the universalisation of khaddar.—Gandhi."

The audience requested persistently that the message be read over again, and it was re-read amidst vociferous cheers.—A.P.

GOVERNOR'S TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE.

WHY SHOULD IT BE NON-VOTABLE?

PATNA, April 9.

19th April is fixed for the hearing of the application in the Patna High Court preferred on behalf of Mr. Krishna Ballabh Sahay, a Swarajist member of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council for the issue of a writ of mandamus on His Excellency the Governor, members of the Executive Council and the Inspector General of Police requiring them to submit to the vote of the Legislative Council their Travelling allowances which have been treated this year as a non-voted item.—A. P.

MR PATHIK'S CONDITION IN JAIL.

(From Our Correspondent)

AJMERE, Apr. 9.

Mr. Shankerlal Varma, the managing editor of the "Tarun Rajasthan" and Mr. Laxminarayan, pleader, interviewed Mr. Pathik in the Udaipur jail last week. Owing to great heat eczema has revived over Mr. Pathik's head. Mr. Pathik expressed wonder why he was not removed elsewhere despite repeated representations although he was so well treated otherwise. His revision application has been finally shelved.

Further information shows Mr. Gopallal Kotia who was arrested in Bundi is not it is alleged, well treated in jail. Heavy fetters are reported to have been placed on his legs. He was arrested on suspicion of sending news to the press. Two other persons have been similarly arrested. There are complaints that concessions given by the Durbar to the villagers in the Bard Parghana are being taken back by the subordinate officials.

ALL-INDIA AYURVEDIC CONFERENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

JAIPUR, Apr. 9.

The Exhibition here in connection with the All-India Ayurvedic Conference was opened by Mr. Reynolds, the President of the Council of State, Jaipur yesterday. He expressed great pleasure at the excellent show of exhibits from various parts of India. Amongst those present were Thakore Kishensinghji Saheb of Geejagarh, Jadavji Trikamji Acharya of Bombay, Krishna Shastri Kavade of Poona, Dr. Lakshmipathi Shastri of Lahore. Over two hundred delegates attended the Conference. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, President-elect of the Conference, arrived this morning.

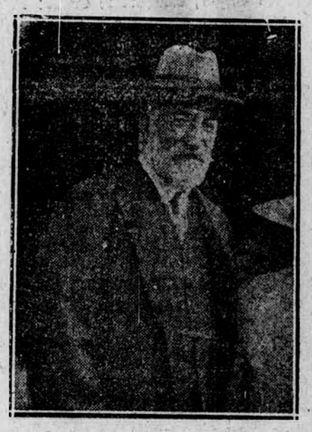
Mr. Justice Daniels presided at the annual general meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association on Thursday evening at Allahabad, and during the course of his address referred to the recommendation made in some quarters that the Anglo-Indian community should merge itself into the Indian community for all purposes.

It is notified that the Government of India have decided to extend the appointment of the Tariff Board for one year with effect from 5th July 1926.—A. P.

LORD IRWIN AT DELHI.

Assoc. Press Photo.
Distinguished visitors being introduced to Lord and Lady Irwin at Delhi, under a shamiana specially erected for the occasion.

RETIRING CHIEF JUSTICE.



The Hon. Sir Norman Macleod, Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court who is proceeding to England on leave preparatory to his retirement from the Bench. His Lordship sat on the Bench for the last time on Friday.

NEW MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER

Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, I.C.S., who has been appointed as Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, in place of Mr. H. B. Clayton, who has gone on leave.

POLITICIANS AND THE PUBLIC.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Much has been made of the alleged rowdyism exhibited at the public meeting held at the Gaiety Theatre on the 5th instant to hear the leaders of the newly-formed Indian National Party, especially by anti-Congress and Anglo-Indian journals. As one present at the meeting, I can assure you that the rowdyism consisted of denials of certain faults attributed to the Swarajists and dissents from particular views expressed by certain speakers. Rowdyism consists of making noise, hissing, stamping, etc., etc. so as to prevent the speakers from continuing their speeches. Nothing of the sort happened at the particular meeting. On the other hand, it was an intelligent audience that had gathered at the Theatre and the questions put were quite pertinent. I agree with your correspondent Mr. Sarma that if the meeting had been allowed to pass off without these intelligent interruptions, our anti-Congress and Anglo-Indian journals would have made a mountain of the success of the meeting and proclaimed from the house-tops that the new party had started under good auspices and that the Congress had so far as Bombay was concerned become a defunct party in the country. I shall not lengthen this letter by referring to the details of the meeting but would only mention one or two points. Mr. Jinnah enquired whether the All-India Congress Committee had a habitation. The importance that he attaches to the electorate whom he calls his masters did not unfortunately impress him with the fact that not very far from the Gaiety Theatre the Bombay P. C. C. has a habitation worth about three lakhs of rupees. Further does he think that the Congress that has been in existence for the last 40 years and spending at least a lakh of rupees every year would not have had the necessary funds for a central home if it had only cared for it? Pray from when Mr. Jinnah thought of such a thing? Does the Moslem League or any other similar organisation possess habitations, for the A. I. C. C. alone to be blamed by Mr. Jinnah? I leave it to your readers to consider how any intelligent audience can put up with such matters.—Yours, etc.,

R. KRISHNA AIYAR.

82/24, Miranda Building.

Dadar April 10.

A SOUVENIR TO RT. HON. V. S. S. SASTRI

MADRAS, April 10.

A movement has been set on foot in Madras with the hearty support of leading men of various parties to give an entertainment to the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri and for presenting him with a suitable souvenir on the occasion. It is likewise intended, should the balance of the collection after meeting the expenses of the entertainment and cost of the souvenir be sufficient, to create an endowment with the University bearing his name for the encouragement of the study of political science with special reference to India. The function will be held in the Senate House on May 1st.—A.P.

SANPTAN HINDU SABHA.

MAHARAJA OF DURBHANGA ON HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

(From a Correspondent.)

PATNA, April 10.

The Maharaja of Darbhanga, who reached here early this week convened a special preliminary meeting of the leading Sanatanist Hindus when it was decided to convene a general meeting of the public for the inauguration of the Sanatan Dharma Sabha in the capital of Bihar and open branches all over the province. The objects of the Sabha are to start libraries of religious books, and undertake to organise the Mahabirdas to protect the interests of the Hindu community.

A general meeting was arranged in the *chowk* of the city when thousands assembled last night to hear the Maharaja, the leader of the Sanatan Dharma. His Highness in the course of his speech said that the followers of the *Sanatandharma* in the country were shaking away their torpor and were awakening into life and activity. Their movement was gaining ground in the Punjab, Delhi and in the United Provinces. It was a pity, however, to see that the people of Bihar were yet indifferent and inactive in the matter when other provinces had already started their work.

REGENERATE RELIGION.

"I appeal to you all," said the Maharaja, "the followers of *Sanatandharma* to shake off your torpor, to drive away your lethargy and indifference and apply yourself whole-heartedly to the regeneration of our religion. Such communities as are thoroughly organised resist the aggressive currents of the day. The disorganised bodies on the other hand have absolutely no footing and strength and hence their rights are being encroached upon with impunity by so many other rival institutions and faiths."

CULTIVATE COMMUNAL AMITY.

Speaking on the need of complete concord between the Hindus and the Muslims the Maharaja said: "The fire of mutual jealousy between the Hindus and Muslims is being increasingly fanned every day. Hardly a week passes when we do not read in the newspapers of the dissentions and disputes between the two communities in one part of the country or another. The absence of agreement and unity between the communities of the country is highly derogatory to its progress and is calculated to prevent its real regeneration. It must be the sole aim of all the Hindu and Muslim leaders to eradicate the feelings of distrust and discord existing between the two communities. It would be better if the leaders of the two premier sections of the country were to take such steps and lay out such line of conduct for both the parties as would go to mitigate and ultimately do away for all time in the future, the undesirable feuds between these communities. In the meantime let conciliatory boards having members of both the communities be established all over the province and the country at large so that in case of any difference of opinion on any particular question of commonweal the boards should intervene to solve the same to the advantage of both the parties concerned."

INDORE NOTES.

OVER TAXED RYOTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

INDORE, April 8.

The Baby Week celebrations are going on at Indore. The State Surgeon and the assistants have organised an interesting Baby Welfare Exhibition in the Town Hall, which was opened on the 6th instant by Mrs. Kamaladevi Kibe. She made an interesting speech in Hindi on the importance of baby welfare work and the duty of Indian mothers. The A. G. G. and several leading citizens were present at this ceremony. Crowds are daily attending the Exhibition.

During the last week there were two "At Homes" given to some prominent officers from the Residency. One was by the Darbar Vakil and the other by the Divan, Mr. Bapna. The Hon. Mr. Glancy with his assistants was present at these functions.

The Household officer Purandare, Sirdars Bolia and Zanane, the Dy. I. G. P. Acharekar, and several Mankaris who had gone to Bombay to see the ex-Maharaja off to Europe, returned to Indore last week. Several gentlemen from Bombay had specially come to see the Maharaja on board the steamer, among whom were:—Messrs. S. K. Bole, M.L.C., K. G. Bagde, G. H. Gholap, D. S. Yande, and others. Sir Hakimchand who was also present on board the ship was granted the title of "Rao Raja" in the Holkar State by Sir Tukajirao Holkar.

ECONOMY!

Mr. Young is expected from Europe by this mail. He will be an additional companion to the new Maharaja Yeshvantrao Holkar. People here are wondering what should have led to this fresh appointment when the state is already spending monthly Rs. 7,000, on guardians, teachers and companions? In the present critical financial condition of the State, is it economy? The finances of the State are in a very deplorable state and the new administration is seriously thinking of economising. Mr. Y. G. Apte's name is mentioned as the new head who will be in charge of the finance portfolio.

I hear the ex. I. G. P. Gulam Mahomed has been compelled to retire and the present Regency administration has granted him a pension, of Rs. 120, per month. Taking into account Mr. Gulam Mahomed's abilities and services, the Regency has no doubt treated him most indulgently. Lucky Gulam Mahomed! Zakkullah, the favourite A.D.C., who was given large amounts as presents by the ex-Maharaja and who owns large properties at Indore, has also resigned under instructions and gets a bonus of Rs. 4,000. Atmaramsingh, another A.D.C., who was under suspension before the Bawla murder and had regained the Maharaja's favour subsequently, has been also asked to resign. Indoreans consider that Regency has dealt with these officers in an extraordinarily liberal manner. Leading citizens here, are preparing a representation to Government for the removal of this trio from the Holkar State.

Mr. S. M. Bapna is now confirmed as the Dewan, Indore State and there is a likelihood of changes in the official appointments. Mr. Aziz Rehman Khan, it is said, will have to retire since Mr. Raschid has come back to Indore. They say that the authorities in Bombay had to cancel the passports of Mr. Rashid and Azgarhussein a Mahomedan mankari who were going with the ex-Maharaja to Europe. During the regime of the ex-Chief many a junior provided he was recommended by the fair sex, at once got high posts! It is said the Dowager Maharani of a certain State, who could not secure appointments for her personal friends in her own State or that of her father was able to dump such men at Indore. Indore subjects pray that during the regency period this state of things would disappear and the dismissed servants, invalids, sickly persons and old retired men will not be provided for.

OVER-TAXED PEASANTS.

Apropos your "A Sympathiser's" queries in your issue of 29th ultimo, let me frankly assure him that the poor cultivators of Indore are most heavily burdened with taxes. In the year 1924 these rustics were subjected to an additional levy on account of the wedding of the Heir-apparent. The marriage expenses and the heavy monetary rewards to highly paid officers and favourites were met from this levy. The Prince's father-in-law, the Chief of Kagal Jr., I know also received a couple of lakhs as a wedding present from the ex-Maharaja. Along with several favourites Anna Gaikwar was the recipient of a Jahgir which has ensured him a monthly income of Rs. 500. The poor voiceless kisans could not protest and quietly suffered. The rich Marwari bankers, Banias, Bohras, cotton speculators others are minting monies at Indore. The commercial classes are very prosperous and are leading happy lives. The wonder of it is that they are not touched by the State. It is the poor cultivator who has to shoulder the full burden of taxation. One wonders why there is no income tax? If the Regency administration is at all keen to fill the empty treasury of the State, it must think seriously of taxing the rich and the wealthy. In entirely agree with your correspondent, and think it is highly inequitable to grant inordinate pensions in contravention of the State civil service regulations, and make luxurious presents to sycophants, and to wipe off heavy sums advanced to favourites, especially when the financial position of the Indore State is not satisfactory. Some of the present Cabinet members who are indebted to the State should manfully repay their debts and not rely upon orders passed by their master a day before his abdication. I think it is also the duty of the Paramount Power, thoroughly to watch the interests of the over-taxed poor ryots, and take immediate measures to cancel the liberal pensions given to his satellites in his weak allowances which the ex-Maharaja has reckmental condition. Every well-wisher of the State expects the new Administrator seriously to handle the question.

BAD DEBT OF THE PAST.

MR. ANDREWS ON INDENTURED LABOUR.

LONDON, Apr. 10

Durban.—Mr. C. F. Andrews sails by the "Karagola" for India on 12th April in order to give the Government and the people of India first-hand information regarding the position in South Africa. Interviewed Mr. Andrews said that the indenture system of Indian labour formed a bad debt of the past which needed liquidating by both the parties coming together in a conference with open minds free from prior commitments and reservations. Such a conference could discuss not only the irritating questions of the present, but also permanent relations of the future. He pointed out that India has settled all her past differences with Australia and friendly relations had now been established between the two countries, and their trade was increasing every year. Similarly, an effort should be made to establish friendly relations between India and South Africa.—Reuter.

MR. TIELMAN ROOS ON WARPATH

LONDON, April 10

Cape Town.—Mr. Tielman Roos, Minister of Justice, addressing to-day a meeting at the Transvaal, referred to the Asiatic question and declared that it must be settled in the interests of South Africa alone and that they were not going to listen to the hints which came from India. All disunion in South Africa, he said, had arisen from testing the interests of South Africa by the interests of other countries.—Reuter.

HORRIBLE ASSAM TRAGEDY.

ALLEGED POLICE EXCESSES.

"Swarajya" (Madras) states:—

"A terrible story of Police atrocity is reported from Kamrup, a district of Assam. Taking advantage of a village broil over fishing rights it would appear that a posse of about 50 constables, assisted by 16 Gurkhas, marched into three Bengalee villages and put under arrest almost all their entire male population. Then followed, if the facts alleged be true, an orgy of almost brutal licentiousness. Some of the Gurkhas and Policemen, to quote the report, "entered the villages, and in almost every house the women were made the victim of their lust. They were denuded of their clothes, which were snatched away. One of the women is said to have succumbed to abortion in consequence of the injury sustained." These details reveal a sad and shocking tragedy. The Police and the military are pampered departments that are fed up profusely with panegyries by all officials from the Viceroy downwards. They are the bureaucracy's most trusted lieutenants singled out for performing many of the bureaucracy's ugly jobs. Out of this mutual necessity, high compliments and a certain strong interdependence has steadily grown. But when human canons are broken through it is time that all other loyalties ceased to exist. At Kamrup, if report speaks true, an inhuman perpetration has taken place. The Government's duty is obviously to bring the offenders to book. If it shirks that responsibility it will have morally taken up a share of the crime."

VICEROY AT LAHORE.

LAHORE, April 9.

According to the latest and revised programme Lord and Lady Irwin will arrive at Suleimanke on Monday (12th inst) at 7-30 a.m. and after performing the opening ceremony of the canal headworks leave Suleimanke at 9 a.m. and arrive at the Lahore main station at 6 p.m., the arrival being public. They will drive by car to the Government House via the Empress Road.

On April 13th Lord Irwin will pay an informal visit to the local places of interest and will receive addresses at the Town Hall from the local bodies. On April 14th Lord Irwin will visit the local institutions at 7-30 a.m. and at 10 a.m. and will grant interviews to selected gentlemen. At 5 p.m. Her Excellency will receive Indian ladies at the Government House.

On April 15th Lord Irwin will attend a ceremonial parade at Lahore cantonment and in the afternoon, Lord and Lady Irwin will be entertained at a garden party at Shalimar gardens to be given by the non-official residents of Lahore. His Excellency then dines with the members of the Punjab Legislative Council at the Lawrence Hall at 8-15 p.m. and then Their Excellencies will leave Lahore at 10-30 p.m. the departure being private.

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HOCKEY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT

CUSTOMS WIN THE FINAL.

The final of the Aga Khan Tournament played between the Customs and the Christ Church Old Boys, Jubbulpore, on Saturday evening attracted a large crowd. It was not a great game, though there were exciting moments, and the deciding goal was a lucky one. In spite of the fact that a Bombay team was pitted against an outside one, favour was well divided and each team received vociferous support. Ten minutes from the start the Customs obtained their goal and this proved to be the only one of the match. So far as defence was concerned the Customs were well served, their half line being a hardworking lot. But in the matter of forwards the visitors worked together better and were more dangerous. Had it not been for bad marksmanship the Cup would have travelled again this year.

The Customs opened the game with a prolonged attack and the ball stayed in the Jubbulpore territory for some time. Hassett had a pot at goal which was going wide. The Jubbulpore goalie took a kick at it, but Davis fastened on it and pushed it into the goal; a tame defeat. Matters were reversed when the visitors carried play to the other end where the Customs had to work hard to keep their goal intact. Jubbulpore obtained a short corner which, however, proved abortive, on account of "sticks." Half time arrived with the local side still leading.

The second half was more even and towards its end the visitors had decidedly the better of it. The forwards were working well, but received poor support from a half-line which hung back. Everything seemed to be going well with them till they entered the circle; and then the ball went away. Hill was well placed on one occasion, but missed by yards; F. Gidney had a pot at goal, but missed by inches. Time was drawing near and the visitors redoubled their efforts to score. Rocque, their full-back, went up and made a sixth forward, and the Customs' goal was frequently in danger. Loveday was playing a great game and getting the ball away to his forwards, who, however, could do nothing right. Gerard was working well on the wing, but could not send in any good centres. Davis, who invariably "telegraphed" his intentions, was quite harmless, while Cowton and Hassett were getting hopelessly mixed up. Hill, on the other hand, was working like a Trojan, making openings for his colleagues. The Custom defence was not to be beaten, however, and full time found them still ahead.

The Cup and Shield, and the medals were presented by Sir Reginald Spence who presided and made a short speech, thanking all concerned in the tournament, and remarking on the excellence of the game and the keen struggle for the Cup. It was typically Sir Reginald to call three cheers for the losers first, and when these had been given, he called for three more for the winners.

Customs ..... goal.
Christ Church (Jubbulpore) ... Nil.

Customs:—S. Cowton; Lynn and Potts; Chapman, Sullivan and Loveday; Gerrard, Hassett, R. Cowton, Davis and Clarke.

Christ Church (Jubbulpore):—King; Rocque and E. Lovegrove; Tolster, L. Gidney and Cox; C. Gidney, F. Gidney, Hill, L. Lovegrove and S. Gidney.

Referees:—Messrs. James and C. D'Souza.

QUADRANGULAR CHAMPIONS OF 1925.

PRIZES GIVEN TO HINDU TEAM.

A pleasant function took place on Saturday evening on the Hindu Gymkhana ground when prizes were distributed to the members of the champion team with Quadrangular Tournament of 1925. A large number of the members of the Hindu Gymkhana were present with their families as also some prominent members of different communities. Among, those present were Maulana Shaukat Ali, Messrs. R. M. Chinoy, Frank Olivera, B. G. Horniman and Rev. J. Mackenzie. Mr. L. R. Tairsee, presided.

At the outset, Mr. M. M. Amersey, in a short speech, narrated the event which prompted the Executive Committee to take some action to raise funds for the purpose of prize distribution, and said the last cricket match was more interesting than any other cricket match every played a fact which was testified to by Sir Leslie Wilson in a letter to the captain of the Hindu team in which he said: "while I have watched many matches in many parts of the world, I have seldom, if ever, seen a match played in a more sporting spirit by both sides". For the victory of the Hindu team, Mr. Amersey compliments Messrs. Vithal, Jai and others and said Rs. 5,000 were collected for the purpose of distributing prizes, and thanked the donors for their generous contributions.

The Chairman then said it was arranged at first that Sir Leslie Wilson should distribute the prizes and 29th of March last was fixed for the purpose. The sudden and unfortunate illness of Lady Wilson, however, intervened, and the Governor was not able to be present as he had left Bombay. He (Chairman), therefore, presided on the occasion by pure accident as he happened to be the president of the Hindu Gymkhana. As the result of the cricket match was undecided till the last hour, no effort was made to raise any money for purpose of prize distribution. He was glad however, for the generous response made by many lovers of the sport. The Hindu Gymkhana was proud of the victory of the Hindu team. They were also proud because the Hindus played cricket for the sake of cricket and nothing else. They knew how to enjoy victory and relish defeat. They played cricket as sport. Besides, the Hindu Gymkhana, he said, was an institution where no bar on birth was known. The high as well as the depressed or oppressed classes bound their places on the Committee, and he was glad that Mr. Vithal and his colleagues had given valuable help to the Gymkhana by their advice.

Mrs. Amersey then distributed prizes to the members of the successful team, and the gathering dispersed after partaking of light refreshment.

FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN.

LEAGUE RESULTS

LONDON, April 10.

The following are the results of the matches played in the Football League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION:—Birmingham 1, Burnely 7; Blackburn 7, Manchester United 0; Bury 0, Liverpool 1; Cardiff 0, Bolton 1; Huddersfield 2, West Ham 1; Manchester City 4, Aston Villa 2; Shefield United 4, Newcastle 3; Sunderland 2, Arsenal 1; Tottenham 4, Notts County 0; West Bromwich 3, Leeds 0.

SECOND DIVISION:—Blackpool 4, Stockport 1; Bradford City 2, Middlesborough 0, Chelsea 0, Sheffield Wednesday 0; Clapton Orient 2, Swansea 0; Darlington 1, Oldham 0; Derby 2, Preston 0; Hull 1, Stoke 0; Nottingham Forest 4, South Shields 1; Port Vale 1, Portsmouth 1; Southampton 2, Fulham 0.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section):—Aberdare 2, Reading 2; Brentford 0, Gillingham 0; Brighton 3, Bournemouth 4; Briston City 1, Newport 2; Crystal Palace 3, Merthyr 0; Millwall 3, Swindon 0, Northampton 2, Exeter 1; Norwich 1, Bristol Rovers 0; Plymouth 4, Luton 3; Southend 2, Queen's Park Rangers 1; Watford 1, Charlton 1.

(NORTHERN SECTION):—Ashnston 4, Rotherham 2; Barrow 0, Grimsby 3, Coventry 2, Chesterfield 4; Crewe 2, Durham 0; Doncaster 4, Tranmere 0; Lincoln 2, Hartlepools 1; Nelson 2, Bradford 2; New Brighton 4, Accrington 1; Southport 1, Rochdale 7; Wigan 0, Halifax 0; Wrexham 0, Walshall 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Clydebank 2, Rangers 2; Cowdenbeath 1, Airdrienoians 0; Dundee 2, Queen's Park 1; Hibernians 3, Dundee United 5; Kilmarnock 1, Motherwell 2; Raith 0, Hamilton 2; St. Johnstone 2, Falkirk 1.

The following matches were not played in League Football to-day:—

First Division:—Everton vs. Leicester City.

Second Division:—Barnesley vs. Wolverhampton.—Reuter's Special.

RUGBY UNION MATCHES.

LONDON, April 10.

The following are the results of the principal matches played under the Rugby Union rules, to-day:—

Birkenhead Park 28, Leicester 16; Bristol 15, Harlequins 8; Cardiff 23, Blackheath 20; Newport 22, Plymouth 8; Llanelly 6, Aberavon 3; Cross Keys 21, Neath 13; Northampton 38, Old Alleynians 5; Pontypool 19 Swansea 0; Coventry 22, Birmingham 0.—Reuter's Special.

SCOTTISH CUP FINAL.

LONDON, April 10.

At Hampden Park, Glasgow, in the Scottish Association Cup Final, St. Mirren beat the Celtic by two goals to nil.

RECORD ATTENDANCE AND RECEIPTS

According to official figures, attendance at the Scottish Cup Final numbered 93,600, and receipts, exclusive of the tax and bookings, amounted to £3,700 Both are records.—Reuter's Special.

RUGBY COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIP FINAL.

LONDON, April 10.

At Bradford in Rugby County Champion ship Final, Yorkshire beat Hampshire by fifteen points to fourteen. The match was played in the glorious weather before ten thousand spectators.—Reuter's Special.

NEWBURY SPRING CUP.

LONDON, April 10.

The Newbury Spring Cup resulted as follows:—

Rockfire	1
Purple Shade	2.
Warden of Marches	3

Starting prices were:—100 to 6 against Rockfire, 100 to 8 against Purple Shade, and 11 to 2 against Warden of Marches.

15 ran. The race was won by half a length, a head separated the second and the third.—Reuter.

SIR B. MITRA IN AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, April 10.

The Hon. Sir Bhupendranath Mitra, member of the Governor-General's Executive Concil for Industries and Labour, arrived here to-day. He is staying with Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, M.L.A. He visited this morning the Ashoka and Calico Mills and in the noon saw the different activities of the Labour Unions. In the afternoon he met the members of the Millowners' Association.

In the evening Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai gave a garden party in his honour when prominent citizens were present.—A.P.

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RHEUMATISM CURED IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Ernest Ramsden, of 6 Bradley Place, Morley, Yorkshire, states:—"Just before last Christmas I began to have acute pains in my legs and shoulders. The doctor said it was acute rheumatism. For six weeks I suffered agony. Then I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In less than a week I was feeling brighter and stronger. Soon my cure was complete. The praise for this alone must be given to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

LUMBAGO CURED IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. T. P. MacDonald, of Trompsburg, Transvaal, reports:—"Lumbago confined me to bed for months, suffering day and night. One day my wife received a letter advising her to treat me with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I started a course and was completely cured."

SCIATICA CURED IN NEW ZEALAND.

Mr. Walter Mullis, of 3 Beach St., Petone, near Wellington, says:—"What I went through after Sciatica attacked my right leg is almost past belief. My leg shrank and agonizing pains shot down my calf. Doctors treated me, but in spite of their efforts I suffered until I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These Pills cured me. I have never had a relapse."

CANADIAN LADY RECORDS HER CASE.

Mrs. A. Bryson, living at Arthur, Ontario, Canada, states:—"I was so used up with rheumatism in my shoulders and weak that I could not turn in bed without help. The medicines prescribed did me little or no good. So I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Since then I have been free from rheumatism."

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I am well experienced in curing every sort of disease, Blood Piles, Fistula, Chronic Head Ache, Rheumatism, Asthmas Bronchitis, all kinds of Fevers, Old cough, Jaundice, Convulsions, Paralysis, Leprosy, kidney, Gleet, Syphilis, Harnia, Loss of Vitality and manly powers, etc.

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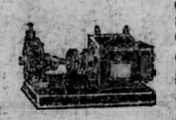

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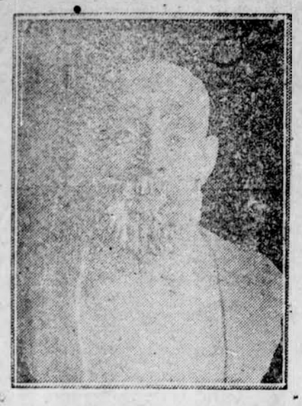

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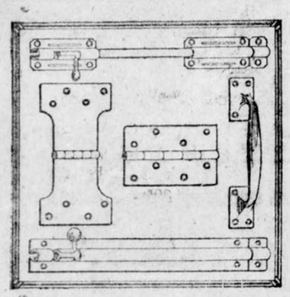

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VAISHNAVITES & SHAIVITES

QUEER SECTARIAN PRACTICES.

In the course of a peper on the "Vaishnavism of the Gowd Saraswat Brahmin Shaivites" which Rao Saheb Dr. V. P. Chavan read at the meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, he threw interesting light on the sectarian differences, carried sometimes to extreme and ludicrous lengths, observed by the Vaishnavite and Shaivite sections of the Hindu community in general in their religious rites and ceremonies and even in purely domestic questions. He observed as follows:—

The first thing that strikes one is the sectarian mark on the forehead. The "Smartas" or the "Shaivites" put the mark with a horizental line parallel with the eye-brows. The "Vaishnavites" go in for a straight perpendicular mark which ends to a point between the eye-brows. In the case of "Tengalais," a subsect of Vaishnavism, this straight mark is prolonged down to the tip of the nose. The "Vaishnavites" reject sacrifice in toto, the basis of salvation in their case being emotional fervour. When bowing before their "Gods," the "Vaishnavites" stand straight before the 'Idol," join both the hands together, place them before the nose and bow down. All this means a straight line, the sectarian mark of the followers of "God Vishnu." On the other hand the "Shaivite," after joining his hands and placing them before his nose, does not stand stright facing the Gods. He turns his face side-wards and bows down that way. This pose can easily be interpreted into a horizontal lme.

SECTARIANISM IN THE KITCHEN.

Even in scrubbing the dirty pots, the "Vaishnavite" lady does so in an up and down manner, while the "Shaivite" one scrubs it from side to side and never in an up and down manner Shaivites will sit for their dinners in a line so that all can face their idols. This means a parallel line with their idols, suggesting the horizontal mark again. The Vishnavites, on the other hand, will arrange and place their plates at right angles to the idol. This means the straight line. A sub-sect of the "Vaishnavas" called "Kadaka Vaishnavas" carry their intolerance still further. They use a wet cloth when taking their meals. The "Shaivites" along with other Brahmins are in the habit of changing their cotton Dhotees for those of silk or other material, which are only to be worn at the time of meals, a sort of dinner pants. The "Kadak Vaishnavas" will not dine off a metal plate, but will use plantain or other suitable leaves to dine off. Some other old orthodox or "Kadak Vaishnavas" go so far as to purify themselves with a bath, if they happen to come across a "Shaivite Brahmin," especially immediately before their meals, even the mere sight of a "Shaivite Brahmin," being considered impure, and lessening one's chances of salvation.

On the "Maha Shivaratra" day, the day of all the days from the Shaivite point of view, when a strict fast is observed in honour of "God Shiva" by his followers, these "Kadak Vaishnavas" will go in for full feasting. On account of the inter-marriages between these two sects among the "Gowd Saraswatas," the "Vaishnavite" husband is obliged, many a time, to fast on a "Maha Shivaratra" and other similar holidays on accont of his Shaivite wife going in on a strike on thos days and observing a strict fast, the result being that it is the wife who sets the tune in the family harmonium in such cases.

THE SACRED TULSI.

The "Tulsi" plant is supposed to be a favourite plant of "God Vishnu." On the 11th day of the bright half of Kartika. "God Vishnu" gets married to the "Tulsi" plant. That is why those Vaishnavites masticate a leaf or two of the "Tulsi" plant before or after their meals. Some of the Vaishnavites put the leaf rolled up in their ears. The Smartas will not even touch it.

The hall-mark of Vaishnavism is to get oneself branded on the temples with the silver stamps bearing the impressions of the four weapons of "God Vishnu," the conch-shell, the discus, the mace, and the lotus (Shankha, Chakra, Gada and Padma) and a square stamp called "Narayan," so-called from its nine squares being fitted with "Narayan Shatakshar Mantra. The straight mark on the forehead is painted with a bit of coal. The "Shaivites," on the other hand, never use a coal, but go in for a sandal-wood paste. The Smartas use holy ashes for marking the various parts of the body and their women follow their husbands by putting the "kunkuma" for their tilak in a horizontal streak along the forehead. The Vaishnavites use Gopichandan, a sort of white earth instead of the ashes in marking the body with caste-sign. Their women mark their foreheads with "kunkuma" made of termeric mixed with chunam. The term of reproach for a Vaishnavite on the part of a Smartha is that the former is nothing but a bundle of perpendicular and meaningless lines. In certain parts of Karwar, men and women washing their clothes and beating them on the stones, say "shau, shau," every time the cloth is beaten against the stone. The "Vaishnavite" thinking that this "shau, shau" approximates in pronounciation to Shiva, particularly avoid saying it, but say "ha, ha." After the worship is over the "Vaishnavite" will say "Krishnarpanamastu" The "Shaivite" will give utterance to the words "Brahmarpanamastu."

GOWD SARASWATS.

The lecturer then proceeded to trace out the history of the migration of the Gowd Saraswat Brahmins from their ancestral homes in the Punjab to Southern India. He said that according to the traditional account "Shree Parashram," one of the incarnations in the Hindu mythology, had brought from Trihotrapur in Mithila Brahmins of ten Gotras belonging to this community and settled them in a province which is known now as Goa. Other batches followed and a good colony was established. The ancient name of Mithila was 'Gauda" and so it followed that they were known as Gouda Saraswat Brahmins. There is a great probability that these Brahmins had to leave Bengal on economic grounds. Mithila became the headquarters of Buddhism. By that time, Sanskrit had lost its influence as the lingua franca and got broken up into countless Prakrit dialects. The rise of "Buddhism" moreover wiped off the old religion of Brahminism with its innumerable rituals, sacrifices, etc. The Saraswat Brahmins were past masters in all these intricate ceremonies and they lived and maintained themselves on that. But the check to Brahminism, especially the principle of "Ahimsa"—"killing is sin"—made the great sacrifices fall into disuse. Vedic scholarship which was essentially necessary for the careful performance of the sacrifices, must have become a superfluous commodity in the market. Consequently the means of subsistence for these Brahmins must have evaporated and that is why the great trek to the fertile fields of the Konkan took place.

The "Gowd Saraswat Brahmins" had to migrate to the Cochin and Travancore side, during the Portuguese persecutions. 'Madhavacharya" was in the zenith of his fighting power. The Konkani Brahmins as they were called differed naturally from the local Brahmins, not only in dress, customs, manners and habits etc, but what was worse, in the religion as well. The "Konkani" Brahmins were "Shaivites" and the local religion was "Vaishnavism" in its agressive mood. These Saraswats were allowed to stay there only after they had agreed to the conditions laid down by the Travancore authorities.

All accounts agree that it was Madhavacharya who spread the worship of "God Vishnu" among the "Gowd Saraswats."

But these Brahmins who were originally "Smartas" and followers of "God Shiva," could not cut themselves off altogether from the worship of "Shiva." Even at the present day practically there is no difference either in the form of worship or ceremonies performed in the temples connected with both these sects in Goa. All these temples are freely open to the members of the community irrespective of the sect to which they may belong. Both the sects not only visit the temples of the other side but take an active part in one another's temple ceremonials. The followers of Shanta Durga, a Shiva Goddess, are bound by usage to perform worship at the shrine of She Mahalaxmi, a Vaishnavite deity, when they go on a pilgrimage to Goa. The inter-marriages between these two sects have practically compelled both the different sectarian temples to merge into one another.

GREAT CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT IN INDIA.

BOMBAY, Apr. 10.

Rev. James B. Ely, D. D, a Presbyterian Evangelist from America who with his son George C. Ely has been for six months conducting revival meetings in India sailed for his homeland to-day. He came to India at the invitation of the Evangelistic Committee of the Union Church of North India. Rev. A. G. McGaw Chairman.

The Union Church composed of the Scottish (both United and Free) the Welsh Church, the Canadian United Churches, the American Presbyterian and the American Congregationalists.

The Church of England, the American Methodist Episcopal, the Wesleyan, the Baptists (English) and the Soldiers' Christian Association all cooperated in the campaign.

It has been considered by many as the most vital Christian movement that has been experienced in India for many years and possibly in the history of modern missions.

AHMEDABAD'S ADDRESS TO DR. BESANT.

AHMEDABAD, April 9.

The local Municipality resolved this evening to present an address to Dr. Annie Besant when she arrives here. Only one nominated member declined to vote.

The Municipality also accepted the offer that was made by the guardians to the estate of the minor Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, second baronet, of a full size marble statue of the late Sirdar Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, first baronet, to we installed opposite Bhadra.

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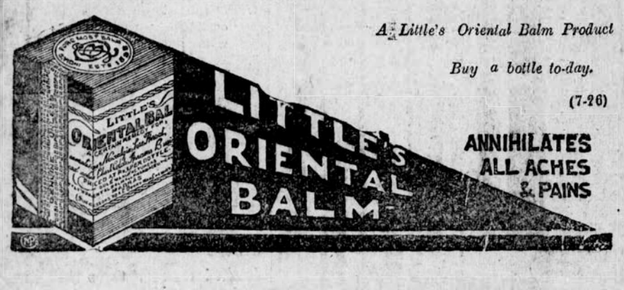

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Acting Editor:—SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.